Dr A H Strickler
14Feby83

THE MESSENGER.

"AS THE TRUTH IS IN JESUS."

VOL. LII.—NO. 37. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1883. WHOLE NO. 2540.

THE MESSENGER.

ISSUED WEEKLY

BY THE

PUBLICATION BOARD

OF THE

REFORMED CHURCH

IN THE

UNITED STATES.

Office, 907 Arch Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ For Terms &c., see BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Poetry.

YESTERDAY, TO-DAY, AND FOREVER.

Let not thy days be passed in hope or fear
Of joys and cares that future time may bring:
To-morrow is not thine for anything.
The need for love and duty lieth near.
Nor brood o'er faults and follies of thy past:
It is too late for thought or action there.
From "all existence" learn thy lesson vast,
And put to shame thy life of petty care.
To-day is all that thou canst call thine own:
Now is the hour for noble thoughts and deeds.
Let Truth, Love, Beauty, speak to thee alone,
Or give thyself to help the common needs.
Thus shall thy life grow ever more sublime,
And thou shalt learn of deeper things than time.

—*Isabel Frances Bellows.*

Communications.

For The Messenger.

SEMINARY GRADUATES.

A short time ago at the instance of the Census Office of the Department of the Interior, I had occasion to examine the statistical records of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, and was reminded of some historical facts which I shall note as interesting items of information.

The Seminary, opened at Carlisle, March 11, 1825, has been in operation for a period of *fifty eight* years, and has graduated as many classes. The first class was graduated in 1826, and numbered but one, John J. Ungerer. Subsequently there were four other classes having each only one member; in 1827, George A. Shuck; in 1829, David Bossler; in 1831 George W. Glessner, and in 1838 J. H. A. Bomberger. The largest class completed its course in 1862, and had *sixteen* members. After the lapse of twenty-one years these alumni are all living, and with but two exceptions are all actively engaged in the pastoral work of the Reformed Church, some in the West, but most of them in the East. Of these two exceptions, one, some years ago, passed over into the Lutheran communion, and the other has been devoting himself to the important vocation of teaching.

The whole number of graduates in these fifty-eight years is *four hundred and three*, an average of *seven*, or a fraction less for each year.

This however does not embrace the whole service rendered to the church by the Seminary. Not a few men have obtained a part of their theological education in this institution, who did not continue to the end of the prescribed course, and their names in consequence do not appear on the roll of regular graduates.

Whilst located at Mercersburg, a period of thirty-three years, the Seminary has on its roll the names of *two hundred and forty five* students who completed the full course of study, an average of 7 for each year. This is a fraction more than the average per year during the entire history of the institution.

Removed to Lancaster in 1871, the Seminary has during this last stage of its history, graduated twelve classes, in 1872, *eight*, in 1873, *six*, 1874, *nine*, 1875, *nine*, 1876, *eleven*, 1877, *eleven*, 1878, *thirteen*, 1879, *seven*, 1880, *seven*, 1881, *eleven*, 1882, *five*, and 1883, *nine*, making a total of *one hundred and six*, or an average annually of more than *eight*.

These statistics show that thus far in the history of the Seminary at Lancaster, there has been some progress as regards the number of graduates, the average being *one* more annually than during its prosperous history at Mercersburg. But we must remember that during this latest period other theological schools of the Reformed Church were established, and have educated a number of students for the Reformed ministry. In other circumstances, it is proper to assume, that at least some of those who were educated in these new institutions would have found their way to the mother seminary, and would now be enrolled among her graduates. Keeping these differing circumstances in mind, it is matter for thanksgiving that the oldest seminary has in the Providence of God been favored with so large a measure of prosperity.

The needs of the Church, however, have not been adequately met. The increase of the ministry has not kept pace with our growing demands. Though a number of ministers have been educated by other theological schools, yet there are and there have been young men enough among the membership of the Reformed Church to swell the classes of the Seminary at Lancaster. Had the loud calls for more trained ministers been heeded with a more obedient spirit, not withstanding the good work done by other schools, there would have been instead of eight, an average of *ten* or *twelve* going forth from the halls of the mother institution during the last twelve years.

E. V. G.

THE LATE REV. HIRAM SHAULL.

Rev. Hiram Shaull, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Shaull, was born in the vicinity of Smithfield, Jefferson County, Virginia, (now West Virginia,) March 14, 1819, and died of consumption at his residence in Sidney, Miami County, Ohio, April 23, 1883, aged 64 years, 1 month and 9 days.

He was the son of a farmer, and the early years of his life were spent on the home farm. His parents were members of the Lutheran Church at Smithfield, and he was baptized in 1820 by a Lutheran minister, (Rev. Charles P. Krauth). He, however, became early inclined to the Reformed faith, and after having been instructed in the doctrines of Christianity, and confessing his faith in Jesus Christ, he was received in youth by confirmation, into full communion with the Reformed Church, at Smithfield, by Rev. Robert Douglas.

His primary education was received in the "home schools." As the common school system in Virginia at that period was quite deficient, his early educational advantages were comparatively poor, but he properly improved the opportunities afforded, and thus secured a favorable start in the rudiments of knowledge. In 1838 he entered the preparatory department of Marshall College at Mercersburg, Pa., and subsequently pursued his studies in the college proper with diligence and success. His course, however, mainly for want of pecuniary means, was of an irregular or partial character. He left the college in his junior year, and commenced his theological studies in the seminary, from which he graduated in the year 1844.

He was married March 27, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth M. Dick, daughter of Captain William M. Dick, of Mercersburg, Pa., by Rev. Thomas Criegh. The fruit of this union was one son, who preceded his father in death.

On application to Virginia Classis, convened at Zion's Church in Shenandoah County, Va., and after sustaining a satisfactory examination, he was licensed on the 18th and ordained on the 19th of May, 1844. He was ordained on a call, confirmed at the same time, from the Mill Creek charge in Shenandoah County, which he served the best part of a year.

In the early part of the summer of 1845, in obedience to a call received, he moved with his family to Fairfield, Greene County, Ohio, and became pastor of the Fairfield charge, which he served with acceptance one year.

About July, 1846, having accepted a call from the First Reformed Church of Tiffin, Ohio, he removed to Tiffin, and began his pastorate there. This congregation, at the time he took charge of it, was somewhat distracted, but through his efficient labors harmony was restored, and a new impetus given to the interests and activities of the congregation. As an evidence of this, the former church edifice was finished within the first six months of his pastorate, and dedicated January 1, 1847. And his labors, generally, proved acceptable and effective, and while they tended to an improved condition, they culminated in permanent results for good. His pastorate to this congregation continued about five and a half years, and he resigned January 1, 1852, mainly because he had undertaken the agency of our institutions at Tiffin about a year previous.

It was about the year 1850 that the several previous attempts to establish a theological seminary and literary institution reached a tangible culmination and actualization. Much of this was secured through the efficient instrumentality of the *Western Missionary*, established in 1848 by Rev. J. H. Good, as thereby certain opposition was greatly frustrated, and increased unity of sentiment and concentration of effort were developed and strengthened. The real turning point came in October, 1849, at the Ohio Synod at Tiffin, where the matter of founding our institutions was discussed, at the last session, far in the night. It was then and there, finally, that a resolution was adopted, without debate, appointing a committee, (consisting of Revs. H. Shaull, H. Willard and J. H. Good,) "to solicit proposals, from different points, for the permanent location of our institutions." By this appointment Bro. Shaull became the instrument of finding and securing this location.

For, as a preliminary step, (while yet pastor of the First Reformed Church of Tiffin,) he conceived the idea that Tiffin possessed commendable features for a suitable location, and during 1850 he canvassed the town and his congregation for funds. In this effort he succeeded so well that he was enabled to come to the Ohio Synod, at Navarre, in September, 1850, with a proposition from the citizens of Tiffin to donate $11,030 for their location there. The proposition was accepted, and the acquisition of the present grounds and buildings was the result of his laudable and efficient efforts. Moreover he also became the first agent to raise the endowment for both institutions; for in 1850 he was first elected, by the Ohio Synod, and then by the Trustees of the Theological Seminary and by Heidelberg College, to a joint agency of these institutions, and having accepted the position, he labored with great energy and perseverance, traversing the territory of the Reformed Church in the West, and achieving excellent results. He gathered the principal part of the endowment of the seminary, and the first endowment of the college, without which it would have been difficult to sustain the college for the first ten or fifteen years. It may be justly said that the long history of the seminary and college has to a great extent, been the outgrowth of this work of Rev. Hiram Shaull.

About August, 1853, he resigned his agency (of the institutions at Tiffin), and took charge of the mission interest at Massillon, Ohio, with the view of establishing a Reformed congregation there. He continued his labors there about three years with fidelity, but, in consequence of adverse circumstances, the expectations in regard to the enterprise were not realized. During these years he also preached awhile at Wooster, in the English language, while Rev. David Kaemmerer, the pastor in charge, preached in the German.

In the spring of 1857 he removed to Madison, Indiana, and lived there about six months in retirement, with the view of recruiting his physical energies.

In the fall of 1857 he returned, with his family, to near the place of his nativity in Jefferson County, Virginia, (now West Virginia,) and settled on a small farm lying about equidistant from Smithfield and Leetown, expecting to spend a few years there on account of his health, but by force of circumstances, he was detained there nearly ten years, 1857–67. Meanwhile he did something at farming and preaching occasionally, but had no regular charge. This was a period of great trial and suffering, as it included the operations and ravages of our civil war; and this was especially true in regard to the Shenandoah Valley, which became a prominent theater of hostility and conflict, being swept over by martial movements of the Northern and Southern armies some six or seven times. Everything was thrown into a state of disorder and uncertainty, tending to disorganization and insecurity, and affecting life and property. The church, as well as the State, suffered in passing through this terrible ordeal. This is evidenced by the fact that Virginia Classis was prevented from holding a meeting from 1861 to 1866 inclusive. And these were sad and trying times to Bro. Shaull and his family, as also to many others. Indeed the devastation of his property, and the trials and excitements of that period, so wrought upon him that he, at the close of the war, was a mere wreck of his former self. Yet, after the din of battle was hushed and the stream of carnage ceased to flow, he was again willing and anxious to engage in the practical work of the ministry.

After returning to Virginia in 1857, he continued his connection with Sandusky Classis, Ohio Synod, and several times reported to classis; but, finally, as all communication was cut off by the war, classis heard nothing from or of him for three years, and supposing that he had either died or was killed in the bloody conflict, his name was erased in 1863 from the roll of ministers. But, after peace had been declared, he reported himself as being still "among the living," and thereupon Sandusky Classis, of which he had been a member since 1854, re-enrolled his name in 1866 on the ministerial register, and then regularly dismissed him to the Virginia Classis, by which he was received during its annual meeting at Shepherdstown, May 18, 1867.

Meanwhile, from 1866 to 1867, he acted, under some arrangement, as a supply to the Winchester charge, composed of the Winchester congregation in Frederick County, Va., and of the Smithfield congregation in Jefferson County, W, Va.

At the annual meeting of Virginia Classis at Shepherdstown in May, 1867, he was appointed as a traveling missionary of the Classis for the valley of Virginia, and he served in this capacity about six months. Here the desolating effects of the civil war were sadly visible and sensibly felt by the people, who needed words of encouragement and the consolation of the gospel, but who, at that time because of the prevailing destitution, could contribute little towards the support of the gospel.

In May, 1868, having received and accepted a call, he became pastor of the Edenburg charge, in Shenandoah County, which, at one time, had been a part of the Mill Creek charge, and continued his pastorate here two years, or until May 18, 1870.

About June or July, 1870, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and during the next eight months acted as agent for the *Christian World* in securing subscriptions for the paper and collecting outstanding dues.

In the early part of 1871, in obedience to a call, he assumed the pastorate of the Port Jefferson charge, within the bounds of Miami Classis, with which became connected, a part of the time, the Sidney charge, continuing his labors here, with acceptance, until 1875, a period of about four years.

In March, 1875, he became pastor of the Union charge, in Clark County, Ohio, consisting of four congregations, and served it with fidelity and success until April 1, 1878. That he did a good work here, during these three years, appears evident from the results reported to Classis, namely, baptisms 81, confirmed 98, and received by certificate 60.

His next field of labor was the Polk (Shenandoah) charge, in Ashland County, Ohio, composed of four congregations. He entered upon his pastorate here in 1879. This, in some respects, was a laborious field, and as the work required proved too heavy for his physical endurance, he resigned at the end of one year. This was the last pastoral charge he served.

In April, 1880, he settled in Sidney, Ohio, and retired from the active duties of the ministry, after having served nine different pastoral charges—three in Virginia and six in Ohio. Yet, though enfeebled in body, having still a desire to do something to promote the cause of Christ, he acted, in the region of Sidney, as agent for the American Bible Society, until he, because of failing health, could no longer endure the fatigue of traveling and exposure to the inclemency of the weather.

* * * * * * *

His funeral took place on Wednesday, April 25th, at his late residence in Sidney. According to his own request, made awhile before his death, the sermon, on the occasion, was preached by Rev. Isaac H. Reiter, D. D., based on Psalm cxvi. 7, "Return unto thy rest, O my soul." There were also present and taking part in the service, Rev. Jonathan C. Beade of the Reformed Church, Rev. Robert McCaslin of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Daniel Strong of the M. E. Church. His remains were taken to Graceland Cemetery, a beautiful necropolis, about one mile south of Sidney, and there deposited by the side of his son, in their quiet resting place, to await the coming of the Lord, who then shall be "glorified in his saints and admired in all them that love his appearing." In addition to the appropriate burial service of the Reformed Church, conducted at the grave by the writer, his burial was also honored with the regular ritual of the Masonic Fraternity, of which order he had been a member for a number of years.

The ministerial life of Bro, Shaull extends to fourteen years in Virginia and to twenty-five years in Ohio. His principal and most effective work was accomplished in Ohio. He became impressed in early youth with the idea of the gospel ministry, and of giving himself, in this respect, to the Lord. He entered the ministry from principle and conscientious motives, and was properly impressed with the sacredness and responsibility of the ministerial office.

As a *preacher* he held a very respectable rank. His preparations for the pulpit were usually careful and discriminating, sound and systematic, with a proper combination of the doctrinal and experimental elements. His sermons were delivered with considerable energy and unction. His style was peculiarly his own. His application of the truth was emphatic and impressive, while his exhortations were earnest and persuasive. But while he was an acceptable preacher, he excelled most as a *pastor*, and in this respect possessed superior gifts and qualifications. Indeed he bore the reputation of an excellent and successful pastor, being genial, kind, prudent and faithful. As he was of a social turn and easy of access, he gained the confidence and respect of his people.

As a Christian, whatever may have been his imperfections and short-comings, he possessed excellent qualities of mind and heart—unfeigned in piety, devoted in spirit and active in Christian beneficence. He was ever ready to aid in measures that had for their object the interest of the Church, the dissemination of God's word, the extension of Christ's kingdom, and the spiritual welfare of man.

His life's work has been completed, and he has passed beyond the toils and trials of earth, but much of his work in the Lord will prove enduring, and tend to perpetuate his memory. While he lives in the sphere of peace and glory, may the grace of God and the consolations of the gospel sustain and comfort his widow in her bereavement, sorrow and loneliness!

The *results* of his ministry, as gleaned from the statistics at hand, are as follows: Baptisms 538, confirmed 583, received by certificate 229, communicants about 4,000, and funerals upwards of 163.

I. H. R, *in Christian World.*

Miamisburg, O.

Oh, thanks to God for His visible Church, for her hymns and prayers, for her ordinances and the promises she inherits, for the fellowship of the saints on earth with saints in heaven, for the history of her sufferings and the future of her triumphs. While everything else in the world must die and rot, there is one thing over which death has no power, one thing that smiles at the grave as it passes to a life that has no end.—*Dr. Austin Phelps.*

Family Reading.

A SWEDISH POEM.

It matters little where I was born,
If my parents were rich or poor;
Whether they shrank at the cold world's scorn,
Or walked in the pride of wealth secure.
But whether I live an honest man,
And hold my integrity firm in my clutch,
I tell you, my brother, as plain as I am,
It matters much!

It matters little how long I stay
In a world of sorrow, sin and care;
Whether in youth I'm called away,
Or live till my bones and pate are bare;
But whether I do the best I can
To soften the weight of adversity's touch
On the faded cheek of my fellow man,
It matters much!

It matters little where be my grave,
On land or on the sea;
By purling brook or 'neath stormy wave,
It matters little or naught to me;
But whether the angel Death comes down,
And marks my brow with his loving touch
As one that shall wear the victor's crown,
It matters much!

—*Baptist Weekly.*

DR. MORROW'S SCHOLAR.

"You may leave this Sunday-school now, and you needn't be slow about getting out of the room either, and you need *never come* back again either, *never*, do you hear?"

It was young Dr. Morrow talking to one of his Sunday-school boys, a rude, ungoverned and seemingly ungovernable boy, who thoroughly enjoyed disturbing the whole class, not only with his inattention, but also with his actions.

Dr. Morrow's patience had been worn threadbare during the past few weeks, and now that Jim Dunbar had succeeded in getting the whole class with one exception laughing, and that one exception crying, (because a bee which Jim had held imprisoned in a coiled handkerchief had been let out cautiously into his ear and it had stung him), the last thread of that much suffering virtue gave out, and Dr. Morrow, in his anger, wished that Jim Dunbar would never cross his path again.

The fun all died out of Jim's face as he heard the stern command. One quick, reproachful but mortified glance into Dr. Morrow's angry, reproving face, and then the boy slowly arose and started to leave the room. Just before reaching the door he looked up at a beautiful motto oyer the arch. It had never looked so lovely before—at least that was what Jim thought: "Suffer the little ones to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." That was the motto.

Jim thought of many things as he crossed the threshold and wandered down toward the river. Dr. Morrow had explained that beautiful motto to him, and now some of his thoughts ran after this fashion:

"He said I was one of the little fellows *the Saviour wanted*, but I guess he's mistaken. I'm too big, most eleven, 'sides that Dr. Morrow said I should never come back again—so *I'm forbid*, you see—any way I guess I don't belong to the kingdom else I wouldn't be so mean, that's a fact. I wanted to be good though, real good, but somehow, I don't just know how, an' the bad keeps a comin' out all the time. I guess I won't even try to be good any more What's the use? I ain't got any body to tell me how, and 'sides Dr. Morrow says folks can't be good 'less they get near the Saviour, an' I can't get near Him 'cause I dassent go back to the school, an' the Saviour never comes to our house, never."

However, as the moments flew by, Jim thought no more about the Saviour, but amused himself by throwing sticks and stones into the river, digging holes in the bank and frightening a timid child who came in search of wild flag. He did not go home until he became so hungry that he could not do otherwise. Your heart will go out in pity toward Jim as you enter his home. It is the abode of squalor and wretchedness. His father lies on a rude bed asleep in drunkenness. His mother sits leaning back in an old wooden rocker, her eyes fixed mechanically upon the blank wall. She starts a little as Jim enters, and drawls forth:

"You're late, Jim."

"Don't seem to make any difference whether I'm late or early—things always look the same," mutters Jim, throwing down his old cap, and drawing near a grimy table pushed against the wall, upon whose one raised leaf, guiltless of tablecloth, the remains of a miserable meal lay scattered.

"Don't be sassy, Jim," drawled his mother.

"I ain't sassy, but I'm hungry—what ye got to eat, mother?"

"Ye can see for yourself. What you botherin' y'er tired mother for?"

Yes, Jim could see for himself, could see some dry crusts and half of a sour pickled cucumber and a glass of beer. He looked at them in disgust.

"We've got potatoes, mother—a whole peck of 'em—why didn't you bake some?" he asked.

"Cause I didn't feel like it—Sunday's a day of rest"

Jim crunched the dry bread and drank the beer; as for the remains of the pickle he threw it across the room.

Dr. Morrow lived in the suburbs. The walk home was usually pleasant; now in his perturbed state he did not enjoy it. He even left the usual path and crossed a belt of woods, he felt so out of sorts, but here, too, God seemed to be speaking to him. Mosses and ferns peeped out at him from shady nooks, and lovely pink azaleas and pure white flowers nodded to him cheerfully. His thoughts were troubling him. He had done right, of course, in sharply reprimanding that tiresome Jim Dunbar, but had he done right in forbidding him ever to set foot in God's house again? Supposing God should treat His children so?

Then Dr. Morrow, without knowing why he did it, reached down and picked a bunch of wild violets which he held in his hands passively until he emerged from the woods and saw his beautiful home bebefore him. A bountiful dinner awaited him. He was hungry and enjoyed it; and yet as he lingered over the last refreshing course, Jimmy Dunbar still held his place in his thoughts. His anger had all vanished now; his conscience reproved him for not looking into Jim's home for some months. He wondered what poor, thin little Jim had for dinner; he almost wished he would cross his path *just now*, he would like to give him a little of his abundance.

After dinner Dr. Morrow dropped asleep in his comfortable library chair. He had scarcely entered the land of dreams when he saw a face of surpassing beauty watching him, then a voice said lovingly, yet beseechingly: "Feed my lambs." Then he walked on, his pathway strewn with roses, and pretty soon he saw the lovely face again and heard the gentle voice repeat, yearningly, "Feed my lambs." Then from over a blossoming hedge he soon heard the voice again, saying, oh so lovingly: "Suffer the little ones to come unto me and forbid them not" He looked and saw the Saviour pointing to another pathway, one strewn with thorns and stones. It was far in the distance, and yet he saw a little traveller forcing his way along wearily and painfully. For a moment the small, pinched face turned to him beseechingly, the arms were held out pleadingly, and then the boy turned his face away. But that moment had been enough for Dr. Morrow to recognize the face as Jimmy Dunbar's. He groaned aloud and then awoke. The afternoon sun was streaming into the library windows; all aglow were the pictured faces of the "Madonna and Child" upon the wall. He looked at the child's face.

"*He* came into the world to seek and save the lost—how dare *I* judge a child so harshly?" he thought, sorrowfully.

The Sabbath was not yet over when there came a rap at Jimmy Dunbar's door. It was Jimmy who opened it, and over his white, discouraged face, a scarod look crept as he recognized Dr. Morrow. What was he going to do? Put him in the "lockup" perhaps for letting that hateful bee sting little Dan Phelps. No, that was not Dr. Morrow's intention. He took his hand kindly and said, huskily: "You did not do right this morning, my boy, *neither did I.* I have forgiven you, Jimmy; you forgive me and we'll both do better in the future. Come to Sunday-school as usual, Jimmy. I'm a little stronger than you and I want to help you climb up to your Heavenly Father." Then Dr. Morrow went into the wretched little room, and went out again with tears in his eyes. But there were no tears in Jim's eyes as he unpacked a great basket of fruit and untied a package of picture papers from Dr. Morrow. There was a deep joy in his heart, and he said, feelingly: "Oh how good Dr. Morrow is, how he pities a fellow that is down. After all, I don't wish I was dead, I'd rather try to get into the kingdom."

Years have past since then; Jimmy is in the kingdom, one of the faithful ones, too. His mother followed after him, and now even his poor father is taking his first feeble steps in the narrow path that leads to "life everlasting."—*Westminster Teacher.*

IN BAD COMPANY.

A few years ago an infidel lawyer in St. Louis, during the progress of a great revival which he ridiculed, was on his way to a drug-store to procure some medicine for his sick child. It was a bright afternoon of the Lord's day, and a street preacher was preaching of Jesus to an immense crowd in one of the worst quarters in the city. The curiosity of the infidel was aroused, and he stopped for a moment on the edge of the vast throng to see what the gathering of so many people meant.

Not a word the preacher uttered could he hear; but near him, and mounted on a wagon, stood a man who was pouring forth a volume of blasphemy and obscenity and hate, cursing the Bible and Christ and Christianity. The infidel noticed that the blasphemer had quite a group of sympathizers around him, who laughed at his coarse jests and loudly applauded his vile sentiments. But he also noticed that the group was made up of the very scums of society. Thieves, burglars, prostitutes, bloated drunkards, men, women, and half-grown lads upon whom the police kept a watchful eye, constituted the admiring audience of the foul wretch who was flooding them with his tide of filth.

The lawyer after a while bowed his head in uttter shame as he reflected that he was identified with this spawn of hell. It is true that he was an infidel on far other and higher grounds, resting his scepticism upon intellectual and scientific objections to the Bible, but he remembered that the arguments and witticisms of his class of thinkers dribbled down through the various strata of the community, becoming dirtier and more offensive at each successive descent, until they reappeared at the bottom in the disgusting shape that faced him from the wagon of the infidel orator. He walked away chagrined and mortified, and without hearing a sermon he renounced infidelity, became a Christian and determined to devote the remainder of his days in defence of the cause he had sought to destory.—*Armory.*

PRAYING IN THE NIGHT WATCHES.

The night is more suited to prayer than the day. I never wake in the middle of the night without feeling induced to commune with God. One feels more brought into contact with Him. The whole world around us, we think, is asleep. But the great Shepherd of Israel slumbers not, nor sleeps. He is awake, and so are we! We feel in the solemn and silent night alone with God. And then there is everything in the circumstances to lead one to pray. The past is often vividly recalled. The voices of the dead are heard, and their forms crowd around you. No sleep can bind them. The night seems the time in which they should hold spiritual communion with man. The future, too, throws its dark shadow over you—the night of the grave, the certain deathbed, the night in which no man can work. And then everything makes such an impression on the mind at night, when the brain is susceptible. The low sough of the wind among the trees; the roaring of the eerie of some neighboring stream; the bark or howl of a dog; the general impressive silence—all tend to sober and solemnize the mind, and to force it from the world, and its vanities, which then seem asleep to God, who alone can uphold and defend it.—*Norman M Leod.*

THE BBLE.

Rev. Dr. Storrs gives utterance to the following interesting and truthful statements concerning the Book of books:

"The Bible, aside from the factor of Divine agency in its authorship, is the insoluble enigma of the literary world. It may well be. It mus be. Think of it! It is the oldest book upon earth, still read among men; going back beyond the Roman or the Greek literature; going further than any other in parts of it, toward the time when the waters of the Deluge subsided from the hills of Western Asia; farther than any other toward the very morning of Creation, when the sons of God shouted for joy. Yet its vitality continues, and its power over the human mind remains unwasting.

"It is a large book. It sets its stately front for two millenniums along the lines of chronology, history, biography, philosophy and human science. It challenges assault at ten thousand points. It says to science, 'Search the strata beneath, and the stars above, and find a God more equal to the problems of the Universe than Him who I reveal!' It says to philosophy, 'Find anything in human nature, any power or any passion, any mean inclination or sublime possibility, of which I do not give the manifestation and the explanation?' Thus challenging assault, and opening its line along the whole extent of it to any endeavor to overthrow it, it remains the most remarkable of books."

SINGING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Theodore Thomas indorses, in the *Century*, William L Tomlin's views "On the Training of Children's Voices," by way of introducing them to the readers of the *Century*, and Mr. Tomlin says in part: "When the study of singing was first introduced into the public schools of Boston the most utopian anticipations were indulged in with regard to the degree and value of the musical culture that would then become the acquisition of every child. Two advantages, in particular, were counted upon: That fluent singing by note would become common, and that a foundation would be laid for a genuine appreciation of good music. To some extent, these expectations have been realized. A certain very moderate knowledge of musical notation has become general among the younger people—not only of that city but of almost all other cities throughout the country, for into nearly all of them music has been introduced. Even this moderate facility in reading music has served as a means of enlarging the pupil's practical acquaintance with musical literature, and to that extent the school instruction has done something to advance musical taste.

"But, on the other hand, it is very far from the truth, that the ability has become general to sing accurately by note any but the simplest music, even among the more musical of students in these schools. It is equally doubtful whether the wider dissemination of musical taste is to any considerable extent related to the public school instruction in music.

"There is, however, a more serious question which deserves to be considered. It is, whether the exercise of singing as commonly conducted in the public schools is not positively harmful to the voice and destructive to future ability to sing artistically.

'Briefly mentioned, the faults of current instruction are these: Everything is sacrificed to a knowledge of musical notation. The voice is developed only in respect to power, and this unfortunately, in a way which must be entirely undone whenever the study of artistic singing is begun. Instead of soft, pleasant, expressive voices, one hears in school almost universally a hard, shouty tone, unsympathetic and inexpressive. This tone is produced by an improper action of the throat which absolutely prevents the production of an emotional tone. In this way is formed a bad habit which must be entirely undone before expression can be acquired. Singing thus conducted is not even a healthful exercise, for it engenders vocal habits which react unfavorably upon the throat

"Nor do the musical text-books exhibit a real progressiveness toward higher and nobler ideas. How far this is the case will appear as soon as we compare the singing-books with the ordinary school readers. In the latter the child begins with easy words, and very simple thoughts. From this he is led to longer words, more involved sentences, and more mature ideas. The progress does not stop short of Shakspere and Milton. Instead of such a progressive course in music, the pupil is held to the lower grade. Even where the difficulties of music-reading are gradually increased the musical ideas are not correspondingly raised.

"All of these short-comings finally reduce themselves to two, namely: Ignorance of or indifference to the physiological relation between singing and the vocal organs; and second apathy with regard to all kinds of musical relations beyond the simplest and most obvious.

"This state of things, which prevails for the most part throughout the country, is to be accounted for or, at least, has been influenced by two or three circumstances. The music teachers are chosen mainly for their knowledge of notation and the sight reading of music. They are generally earnest, practical teachers, with perhaps a turn for music, but with no systematized training in the physiology of the vocal organs, and without practical acquaintance with the technic of vocal-culture. They are precentor-like singers, with loud, unsympathetic voices, and with a low grade of musical ideas."

"LOVE LIGHTENS LABOR."

A good wife rose from her bed once more,
And thought with a nervous dread
Of the pile of clothes to be washed, and more
Than a dozen mouths to be fed.
There were the meals to get for the men in the field,
And the children to fix away
To school, and milk to be skimmed and churned,
And all to be done that day.

It had rained in the night, and all the wood
Was as wet as wet could be;
There were puddings and pies to make, besides
A loaf of cake for tea.
And the day was hot, and her aching head
Throbbed wearily as she said,
"If maidens knew what good wives know,
They would be in no haste to wed!"

"Jennie, what do you think I told Ben Brown?"
Called the farmer from the well;
And a flush crept up to his bronzed brow,
As his eyes half bashful fell.
"It was this," he said, and coming near,
He smiled—and stooping down,
Kissed her cheek—"It was this: that you were the best
And dearest wife in town!"

The farmer went to the field, and the wife
In a smiling and absent way,
Sang snatches of tender little songs
She'd not sung for many a day;
And the pain in her head was gone, and the clothes
Were as white as the foam of the sea;
Her bread was light, and butter was sweet
And as golden as it could be.

"Just think," the children called in a breath,
"Tom Wood has run off to sea!
He wouldn't, I know, if he only had
As happy a home as we."
The night came down and the good wife smiled;
To herself she softly said:
"'Tis sweet to labor for those we love;
'Tisn't strange that maidens will wed!"

—*Exchange.*

COPYING MY LORD'S LIKENESS.

Leaving my desk and books early one forenoon, in Florence, I wandered out into the piazza, which was glowing in the fervent rays of the bright Italian sun, and making my way across the Arno, landed at length in the gallery of the Pitti Palace, so justly celebrated for the wondrous gems of art that adorn its walls. Having been a familiar visitor to the place, and feeling somewhat in a passive, listless mood, my eye caught sight of an artist in an inner room whose quiet, earnest occupation immediately fixed my attention. She had planted herself before a picture which, by some strange oversight, I had scarcely ever before noticed. It was rather small in size and quiet in coloring, and represented ideally the countenance of our blessed Lord. A look of deep, unspeakable sadness sat on the features, but the eye glistened with intensest yearning and compassion. After gazing for a while at this most moving picture, I began to watch the artist who was copying it. I could not but admire the care and patience she displayed in adding touch to touch with such a watchful, earnest, loving purpose, ever turning her eyes to the original, and absorbed in the task of endeavoring to reproduce, as faithfully as in her lay, a likeness of its loveliness. A train of thought was awakened in me as I watched her. Not in this manner, but in another and nobler way, am I too called on to labor to produce a likeness of my blessed Lord. Not in lines and colors on canvas, but in the lineaments and features of my character, is my own soul to be conformed to the reality of my Saviour's living self. Shall I ever succeed unless animated by a spirit of deepest love and admiration? Can I become like Him unless I be much with Him, gazing on His glory and beauty, who is the chiefest among ten thousand and altogether lovely? Should I not ever compare myself with His bright example, and strive earnestly to be in all things as He was? The copy this artist will produce will, after all, be valueless compared with the priceless original; but to those who can not see that original it will convey some faint idea of what its beauty is. So to the world that sees not Christ, knows Him not, and cares not for Him—to that world am I called upon to be a revelation of Him, so that in me they may see a witness, faint and far off though it be, to the glory of the only begotten Son of the Father full of grace and truth. Fill me with Thy love, O Christ! May I ever dwell in heart with Thee, till, when Thou shalt appear, I shall be altogether like Thee when I shall see Thee as Thou art.—*Evangelical Christendom.*

There is a story concerning Thomas a'Becket—a story connected with his parentage. His father was a Saxon gentleman, who went into the Crusades and was taken prisoner by the Saracens. While a prisoner among the Saracens, a Turkish lady loved him, and when he was set free and returned to England she took an opportunity of escape from her father's house—took ship and came to England. But she knew not where to find him she loved. And all that she knew about him was that his name was Gilbert. She determined to go through all the streets of England, crying out the name of Gilbert till she had found him. She came to London first, and passing every street persons were surprised to see an Eastern maiden, attired in an Eastern costume, crying, "Gilbert! Gilbert! Gilbert!" And so she passed from town to town, till one day as she pronounced the name the ear for which it was intended caught the sound, and they became happy and blessed.

And so, sinner, to-day thou knowest little perhaps of religion, but thou knowest the name of Jesus. Take up the cry and go to day, and as thou goest along the streets say in thine heart, "Jesus! Jesus! Jesus!" and when thou art in thy chamber say it still, "Jesus! Jesus! Jesus!" Continue the cry, and it shall reach the ear for which it is meant. If thy relations laugh, say, "Ah, I did not call for you;" if thy friends say thou art mad, reply, "Ah, it may seem so; the riddle is always foolish till you know the meaning of it." But if you should cry "Jesus" till Jesus shall answer you, oh, happy shall it be! There shall be a marriage between Him and your soul, and you with Him shall sit down at the marriage supper in the glory of the Father at last.—*C. H. Spurgeon.*

PRAYER.

"Since I began," said Dr. Payson, when a student, "to beg God's blessing on my studies I have done more in one week than in the whole year before." Luther, when most pressed with toils, said, "I have so much to do that I cannot get on without three hours a day praying." General Havelock rose at four, if the hour for marching was six, rather than lose the precious privilege of communion with God before setting out. Sir Matthew Hale says, "If I omit praying and reading God's Word in the morning, nothing goes well all day."

Useful Hints and Recipes.

Economical housewives may be reminded that the last remnant of a ham and the last pieces of cheese can be used if they are grated finely. Grated cheese is useful in many ways, and is, besides, appetizing on bread and butter. Omelets made with grated ham are very nice, and are also excellent for sandwiches, making a capital luncheon for school-girls.

Stewed Potatoes with Bread.—Slice cold boiled potatoes in small thin slices; cut crusts of bread or slices of stale bread in small pieces; use about one-quarter or one-third as much bread as potatoes; heat milk enough to moisten the whole; season with salt, pepper, and butter, and put in the bread and potatoes. Let it simmer till the bread is moistened; but do not let it become pasty. This is a good way to use stale bread, and to make potatoes go further, and some persons think it a great improvement to the ordinary way of stewing potatoes.—*Ladies' Floral Cabinet.*

How to Boil and Stew.—To do either properly, the food must be immersed at the beginning in actually boiling water, and the water must be allowed to reach the boiling point immediately, and to boil for about five minutes. The action of the boiling water upon the surface of either meat or vegetable is to harden it slightly just enough to prevent the escape of either juices or mineral salts. After the pot containing the food has begun to boil the second time, it should be removed to the side of the fire and allowed to simmer until the food is done. This simmering, or stewing, extracts all the innutritious qualities of either meat or vegetables. The pot should be kept closely covered, unless for a moment when it is necessary to raise the cover in order to remove the scum. The steam will condense inside in drops of moisture, if the boiling is slow. Do not think that rapid boiling cooks faster than the gentle process I recommend. After the pot once boils you cannot make its contents cook any faster if you have fire enough under it to run a steam engine. So save your fuel and add to the fire little by little, to keep the pot boiling. Remember if you boil meat hard and fast it will be tough and tasteless, and most of its goodness will go up the chimney, or out of the window with the steam.

Youth's Department.

A CHILDREN'S HYMN.

Dear Jesus, let an infant claim
The favor to adore Thy name;
Thou wast so weak that babes might be
Encouraged to draw near to Thee.

My gracious Saviour, I believe
Thou canst a little child receive;
Thy tender love for us is free,
And why not love poor sinful me?

Then to a child, dear Lord, impart
An humble, meek and lowly heart;
O, cleanse me by Thy precious blood,
And fill me with the love of God.

Though oft I sin, yet save me still,
And make me love Thy sacred will;
Each day prepare me by Thy grace
To meet Thee and behold Thy face.

—*Rev. Rowland Hill.*

A FULL BAND OF INSECTS.

By Mrs. S. G. Hall.

How many little insects serenade us all the long days of summer, and when they are tired of performing rest under the shadow of some leaf or bush!

Amid the never ceasing hum of bees, the evening boom of beetles, the mighty buzz of gnats, the merry chirp of crickets and grasshoppers, waking up with their fifes under some "green tint of grass blades;" the tree crickets, the singer of all loud notes on summer evenings; the turtles' peep, the frogs' low bass, the locusts, katydids and tree toads, the deafening drum of the cicadæ, and a host of other insects, can we question that insects have a voice?

Ages ago, this question was raised by a Roman naturalist, and yet the crickets and grasshoppers, the beetles and the locusts, resound in the same tuneful evening song as when this very Roman himself listened to them; and they are as noisy now, always calling, and with the same tones of love and fear, anger and grief. Nature's voice, in these her humble children, whose music after all is full of harmony and ever teaching us new, sweet thoughts of God.

What does the cricket, for instance, say, and what does it mean by its sounds? Nobody but a cricket knows really what it means. But this we do know, that they appear to tell their friends in all the far-off places of all their woes and sorrows. When preparing to perform they assume a most ecstatic attitude, for they do not sing with the *voice*. The twist of the head and the pose of the legs are impossible to describe. This attitude taken, the *antennæ* move, the wing-cases elevate themselves—and here is where the music is made—spread wide apart several times so as to take in sufficient air, and then they fold up close, leaving a little tambourine exposed on the thigh. These wing-covers are hollow, and very strong, and are really the strings of this strange instrument, while in the wings themselves are other tambourines, each arranged so as to reverberate and give their own peculiar sound.

Did you ever see the white climbing cricket? It is a beautiful little creature, white as ivory. They have very black eyes, and hooks at their feet, and their wing-covers and wings are beautifully transparent. These rubbing together, and the long thorax grating over the ridges make a clear, shrill cry quite as loud but less strong than the field cricket.

The locusts have in their instrument six pieces of parchment like a drum-head, drawn out on the under part of the wing-covers, which serve for tambourines at *their* performances. On the second pair of thighs, if you could examine one of these singular little creatures, you would find holes resembling pipes, and on the under side strong teeth of horn. You would be astonished to see how complicated an instrument it is. Then there are ligatures to move all these beside. When the insect commences its song, after filling the air sacks it crosses the wings very rapidly over the thighs, making a scraping sound, like that of a scissors grinder. For a few weeks this singular song proceeds without interruption through the long summer nights, then the intervals become longer and longer, until it ceases; and how we miss this vesper hymn when it stops.

The katydid has no voice, but sings with its wing-cases, which are hard and coarsely grained, and furnished with little round castanets. All this machinery the insect scrapes together until he has achieved a song. The katydid's song has three notes. It opens and shuts and opens its wings again to cause it. Then the little castanets make the sound louder by vibrating, so that in a still night katydids may be heard for a distance of a quarter of a mile.

If you were ever in the Connecticut Valley at evening, you have heard the katydids calling to each other from the beautiful elm trees, though their home is on the poplar, where they hide, and near the sea-board they occupy every tree. "Katy did, did, did, didn't." "She did, did. Katy did, didn't." The sound is a shrill one and yet pleasant. Two or three of these little creatures are enough to make a whole neighborhood noisy. What a wonderfully fashioned little creature in its brilliant green dress, glowing like a green star when the sun shines on them, and the syllables composing its song are like human sounds, "Katy did, she did"—always performing, never accomplishing Katy! It is an affirmation, joyous and full.

But how is this music of the katydid, so unlike any other, made? Its musical apparatus is a marvelous combination for producing the sounds. All the little air sacks are first filled by the opening and shutting of the wings, which inflate, or fill with air, two black-looking valves, over which is stretched a strong piece of horn or gristle quite transparent, and this serves as a sort of sounding-board. Then the wings close rapidly with a harsh, grating sound, and the little taborets rub together, producing the first syllable "Ka," and just where the insect's legs join the body there are four small cavities on each side, into which you can run the point of a fine cambric needle. As the wings close slowly "ti-ti-ti" is heard, and as they are more tightly closed the sound "she did, she did," is muttered by the scraping taborets folding over each other. This fold in the under wings is found in every insect capable of producing sound, but is larger or smaller according to the sound they make. This is the most prominent part of the instrument, but there are thousands of valves that are used between the sounding-board and the taborets. When the lesser sounds are lost in the distance the combined whole is "Katy did, Katy didn't," the love song of this little gay gallant of the woods.

Often on a clear night a long talk is held, and in such glad tones, too. What news they tell from the woods, what secrets, what love messages perhaps! What questions! What answers! And while waiting for the answer from some friend the cricket screams his assent, or the large green grasshopper scrapes forth his sharp approbation near by, making our katydid pause a second as if indignant at such presumption, until their united music becomes almost unbearable, never ceasing from the time the evening star beamed forth until the sun sent them to rest.

But there is no end to these musicians, nor of their wonderful sounding-boards, inner drums, and taborets, and strings that are as muscular and elastic as the strings of a guitar. In some each wing seems a violin, and each leg a bow, which are used instead of the grating of the wings. Who can count the myriads of these insect songsters upon the foliage of a single tree. These small workers all perform their part quietly. If our God thought insects worthy of His divine skill in forming them, they have all their mission to perform. Some one has said that the most minute creature is marked with the traces of the Unseen. If so, and we are sure it is,

"Amid the strange, the beautiful forest places—
With noonday bright, or tender twilight dim,
What joy is ours to measure all the spaces,
And find the prints of Him!"

—*N. Y. Observer.*

WHO KNEW BEST?

You see, I thought I knew better than mamma, but don't think so now. Bill Shaw says mothers are all very well to see about things to wear, and to have things baked, and take care of you when you're sick. But, of course, they can't be expected to know what's good for boys, because they never were boys themselves.

I thought Bill knew all about it, but I don't think that either now.

I wanted a revolver awfully. Revolver is *grown-up* for pistol. Bill said every big boy ought to have one, and I am a big boy. I'm to have long pants next winter, and never wear knee pants any more. I asked mamma to let me have a revolver, but she said no. Bill said, "Of course she'd say no."

My Uncle Frank that's a soldier, I heard him say one time it was a very good thing for a man to know all about drilling and fire-arms and things, because then if there's a war you get promoted. Fire-arms means guns and revolvers and fire-crackers and rockets. Everybody says boys ought to learn these things. That's why they send boys to school.

I told papa I thought I'd better learn fire-arms young, and I ought to have a revolver. But he laughed and said there was plenty of time yet. They don't say that when they set a boy to learn the multiplication table.

Bill told me he knew a place where they got revolvers cheap. It was a 99 cent store, and he talked and talked until I got my gold dollar out of my bank, and him and me went to get a revolver. We got it, it was shiny, but 99 cents is most as much as a dollar, and I only got one cent back, and my dollar was gone.

Me and Bill went out into the lot behind the barn, and he showed me how to do it. You just stick in some little things in some little holes, and then you pull up a little thing, and then you turn something round, and then you hold it up, and pull down a little thing, and it goes off—bang! and that's shooting! That's the way *men* shoot.

Bill shot first, and 'twas jolly, I tell *you!*

Then he fixed it for me to shoot. He stuck up a piece of white paper for me to shoot, and he stood off to one side and said, One, two, three, fire!

I pulled the little thing just as he told me, but it wasn't a bit like I thought it would be.

I heard Billy holler, and then it seemed as if the sun came tearing down and knocked me over and stamped on me, and then I didn't think anything more for a great while.

I was in bed when I began to think again. Something was around my head and something else around my arm. My arm hurt when I moved it, and somebody said I mustn't move it. I went to sleep again, and then I woke up, and then I said:

"Where's my revolver and Bill?"

Mamma said Bill had got well, and she said the revolver had burst in my hand and hurt my arm and head like everything, and the load part of the revolver had hit Bill in the leg.

She said it was because it was a cheap revolver, and because Bill didn't know how to fix 'em, and little boys ought not to have fire-arms. She kissed me ever so many times, and I saw her tears come, and that's the time I began to think mothers *do* know what's good for boys.

I think so more and more. I had to lie still ever so long, and when a boy can't do anything else he does lots of thinking.

I couldn't go to school. I always used to think 'twould be splendid not to, but it wasn't. When I could get up, my arm was in a sling, and there was a black patch on my forehead, and there's going to be a great big scar always on my forehead.

All that's because I thought I knew more than mamma.—*Youth's Companion*

THOROUGHNESS.

A young New Englander, whose knowledge was more showy than deep, went, many years ago, to teach a district school in Virginia. Among his pupils was a small, rather dull, and insignificant looking boy, who annoyed him by his questions. No matter what the subject under discussion, this lad apparently never could get near enough to the bottom of it to be content.

One very warm August morning, the teacher, with no little vanity in a knowledge not universal in those days, began to lecture to the boys on the habits and characteristics of a fish which one of them had caught during recess. He finished, and was about to dismiss the school, when his inquisitive pupil asked some questions about their gills and their use.

The questions answered, others followed, concerning the scales, skin, flesh. The poor teacher struggled to reply with all the information at his command. But that was small, and the day grew warmer, and the Saturday afternoon's holiday was rapidly slipping away.

"The school will now be dismissed," he said, at last.

"But the bones! You have told us nothing about the bones!" said the anxious boy.

Mr. Dash smothered his annoyance and gave all the information he could command on the shape, structure, and use of the bones.

"And now the school"—he began.

"What is inside the bones?" stolidly came from the corner where the quiet boy was sitting.

Mr. Dash never remembered what answer he gave, but the question and his despair fixed themselves in his memory. Thirty-five years afterwards he visited Washington, and entered the room where the Justices of the Supreme Court were sitting.

The Chief-Justice, the most learned jurist of his day, was a man like St. Paul, whose bodily presence was contemptible.

The stranger regarded him at first with awe, then with amazement.

"It is the boy who went inside of the fish's bones!" he exclaimed.

If he had not tried to go inside of every "fish's bones," he would never have reached the lofty position which he held.

It is the boy who penetrates to the heart of the matter who is the successful scholar, and afterwards lawyer, physician, philosopher, or statesman.

It is the man whose axe is laid to the root, not the outer branches, whose religion is a solid foundation for his life here and beyond.—*Selected.*

LESSON FROM A CHILD.

I remember hearing of a little girl who went to her Sabbath-school, and when she came home her mother asked her what she had done at school, and she, in the simplicity of her little soul said:

"Oh, dear mother, I am afraid I have done nothing; for you know there was little Mary Curtis, whose baby brother was buried this week, and she was sorry, and she cried so that I cried with her, and I took her hands in mine, and kissed her, but it took all the lesson out of my head; and poor Sarah Miles, who is always behind with her lessons, had them this morning quite perfect; and she was so happy that, although she got more tickets than I did, I was quite glad too."

"My dear," said the happy mother, "you have fulfilled the apostle's injunction; you have wept with those that wept, and rejoiced with those that rejoiced."

THE WORLD-WIDE CONSOLATION.

By Susan Coolidge.

From north to south, from east to west,
All over Christendom,
One consolation sure and blest
Is by each baby heart confessed,
Though baby lips are dumb.

'Tis neither twang of harp or lute,
Nor beat of noisy drum,
Nor squeak of fife, nor thrill of flute,
Nor silver rattle played to suit,
Nor ivory keys to thrum,

Nor barking dog, nor wailing cat,
Nor cake of softest crumb;
New shoes, new toys, blue-ribboned hat—
These all fail Baby, and fall flat:
But never—Baby's thumb!

When slumber shuns his willful eyes,
And nurse is cross and grum,
And things go wrong, and mother sighs—
For a brief moment Baby cries,
Then hies him to his thumb.

Once in his red mouth safely set,
Embraced by each small gum,
Though storms may rage and rulers fret,
Baby has consolation yet—
That dear and faithful thumb!

Oh me! how would poor mothers fare,
And how would they succumb,
Had not kind nature everywhere,
All the world over, taken care
To give each babe a thumb!

—*Christian Union.*

BABOONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The pig-faced baboon (*Cyncephalus porcarious*) is the only species found in South Africa. It feeds on roots and berries, but hesitates not to forage in natives' gardens. Zulus find it difficult to rid themselves of these troublesome creatures, unless supplied with fire-arms. They are often compelled to witness with deep chagrin a troop of baboons running away with large loads of Indian corn and pumpkins to deposit them in holes and crevices of the rocks, far away from the reach of human beings. The systematic way in which they steal, displays considerable ingenuity. The largest and most experienced of the family station themselves on trees or tall ant-heaps to sound an alarm if any one is seen approaching. Others go in and rob the garden. South African baboons grow to a large size, and become very strong. Generally they run away from men especially if they see a gun in their hands; but if attacked they defend themselves with great ferocity. A dog, however large, will seldom venture to cope with them. It is said by some that they throw stones on their assailants, but I have never known such a case. I have often ridden up to a company of these animals, and have been amused at their grimaces and actions. Sometimes an old baboon would wave a signal for the females and younger ones to seek a place of safety, while he would stop and let me come very near. He seemed to say, "If you do not intend mischief, you may come as near as you like." I never had a heart to shoot one of these creatures, and I have been told that the cry of a baboon when dying is very pitiful, and not unlike that of a human being.—*N. Y. Observer.*

BETTER THAN A BIT OF BREAD.

Sally Groves was very fond of gay dress. When her father brought her a pretty pair of red shoes with red strings she was greatly pleased. "But then," she said to herself, "how much prettier they would be with yellow strings! I wonder papa didn't think of it?"

Sally had a few pennies in her money-box. She ran to the shop and got some bright yellow ribbon for strings and bows. When she had trimmed her shoes they looked gay enough. They were too gay, her mother thought. Sally had been taught to obey her father and mother without fretting or pouting. When her mother told her how much neater and prettier red strings looked in red shoes, she drew them out with just a little sigh.

While she was holding them in her hand, the door-bell rang. Sally ran to the door. A poor old man with a wooden leg was standing on the steps.

"My dear little miss, will you please give me a piece of bread? I have walked a long way this morning, and have had no breakfast."

"Oh, I'm so sorry for you!" said Sally. "But take these pretty strings. They are much better than a bit of bread. Mamma says I am not old enough to wear them. I'm sure you are. Do take them."

Pushing them into the man's hand, she shut the door. He thanked her. As he put them into his pocket, he thought he would rather have had something to eat. The roads were very muddy. At the next crossing he saw a lady holding one of her clogs in her hand. It was before rubber shoes were used. The string had broken, and she was wondering how she should cross the muddy road.

The old man hobbled up to her as fast as he could. "Can't I help you, madam? I have these yellow shoestrings. They were given me by a little girl just now."

"Thank you, my good man. I shall be very glad of them."

Laying down his crutch, the old man put the string into her clog, and then tied it firmly on her foot.

While he was doing it, the lady looked at him. His clothes were poor, but were neat and clean. She thanked him, and put a shilling into his hand. She told him where she lived, and asked him to call the next day. With the shilling he got a good breakfast. As he thought of the little girl who had given him the shoestrings, he said to himself, "Yes, indeed, they were better than a bit of bread."

He had reason for many years to think of little Sally Groves and the yellow shoestrings. The kind lady he had helped to cross the muddy road gave him constant work about her house and garden. She had a nice room fitted up for him over the tool-house. As long as he lived the old man had a good home and good friends. You may be sure he didn't forget to call and tell Sally Groves of his good fortune.—*Our Little Ones.*

Pleasantries.

A lightning-rod contractor's house, which was itself unprotected, was struck by lightning on Saturday last, and the only child of the contractor was killed. A clear case of "sparing the rod and spoiling the child."

A Watch Hill young lady wishes to know what is a proper fancy dress ball costume for a girl with very auburn—in fact, red—hair, and is thus advised by the *Christian at Work:* Wear a green dress and put seeds in your hair and go as a watermelon.

"You have a wide view from these mountains," said an Englishman to a shepherd in some remote district in the hights of Aberdeen. "That's true," said the shepherd. "You can see," said the travellers (there were two), "America from here." "Muckle farrer than that," he replied. "Ah, how can that be?" "When the mist drives off ye can see the mune."

"If you will let me take your stick of candy I'll show you how I can swallow it and make it come out of my ear." The candy was delivered. The young magician deliberately ate it. Then for the space of two minutes he threw himself into violent contortions. The candy failing to appear, he said to the expectant spectator, with an air of great disappointment: "I believe I've forgotten the rest of it."

THE MESSENGER.

—):o:(—

REV. P. S. DAVIS, D.D., EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

REV. A. R. KREMER,
REV. D. B. LADY,
REV. D. VAN HORNE, D.D., } SYNODICAL EDITORS.

—:o:—

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on practical subjects, and items of intelligence relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write anything pertaining to the *business of the office* on the back of their communications, but on a separate slip—or, if on the same sheet, in such a way that it can be separated from the communication, without affecting it.

☞ We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscripts.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1883.

Our people will be interested in the reports from our Schools which we give in this issue. The fall term opened with an encouraging number of new students and the prospects are brighter than they ever were before.

We think our institutions will furnish as good an education as can be obtained in any others, and it is the duty of our people to support them. To say nothing of the provision made for girls at different places, our educational policy as far as the boys are concerned, has been largely determined by the logic of events, and Franklin and Marshall College should be filled with students from the feeders it now has. All our people should be especially interested in the Theological Seminary to which we must look in the main, for our supply of ministers. We do not know that the number of accessions will be very flattering this term, but that fact should make us all the more solicitous for the future and incite us to seek for those who may prepare for the work of the Lord in time to come. The recovery from the paucity of candidates is impossible in a single year, but earnest interest in the cause may bring about results that will be encouraging.

A beautiful poem, "Through Death to Life," has been copied all over the land, but the author gets no credit for it. Some time ago it was in the *Interior* under the head of "Our Contributors," and last week it appeared in the *National Baptist*, over the name of E. S. Warner. Often it floats as a selection, and we can easily see how any thing of the kind might get into the wrong place, or be attributed to a writer, without any dishonest intention. Still, it ought to be known that it was written long years ago for the *Guardian* by the late Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D. D, and afterwards found place in a volume of his poems.

The Lutherans have suffered a great loss by the burning of their Deaconess Hospital at Milwaukee. The building, although occupied by sisters, helpers and patients, was not yet completed. It was, however, ready for the plasterers, and the entire structure would have been finished in a very short time. The worst feature of the case is that the fire was the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance, and the loss, which will amount to $20,000, falls upon the contractors. The Church will assume one-third of it. Under the lead of Dr. W. A. Passavant the work of rebuilding will be commenced immediately. We can fully sympathize with others under such circumstances, as our own Church has suffered the same ordeal.

The German Synod of the East will meet on the evening of the 12th inst., in Bethlehem church, Norris street above Frankford Road, Rev. J. G. Neuber, pastor. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. J. Roeck. The Synodical communion will be held on Sunday evening.

The buildings of the College of Northern Illinois at Dakota, will be dedicated on the 18th inst., and Bro. Wetzel has been fortunate in securing Dr. Thomas G. Apple to deliver the address.

There was an annoying oversight in our editorial columns last week. In speaking of the "Seminary Students at Work," the types said one had a "*half*-supporting charge in Monroe county." They should have said "*self* supporting," which makes a decided difference. We are not cruel enough to cuff the young typo who made the mistake, we are physically unable to whip the proof reader, and so we will have to let our readers whip us We acknowledge that we had run off to a church consecration at Chambersburg, and did not get home in time to read the revise carefully, but we beg the pardon of the Seminary authorities, the graduating class in general, the brother and the congregation referred to in particular, and all Monroe county.

One of the saddest events we have been called upon to record for some time, is the death of Prof. Moses Stuart Phelps, who was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. He was the grandson of Prof. Moses Stuart and son of Prof. Austin Phelps of Andover, who now lies dangerously ill under the weight of the affliction. The deceased was a man of exceptional talent.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL'S LECTURE.

The announcement that Monsignor Capel, the distinguished English Priest of the Catholic Church, would lecture, brought a large audience to the Academy of Music on last Thursday evening. The house was filled in the main with "the faithful," although there was a large sprinkling of Protestants. His reverence is a fine-looking man, and is certainly very easy and graceful in his manner. He came upon the stage dressed in what looked to be a wine-colored silk cloak, under which was a cassock belted and trimmed with material of the same rich hue, and he carried in his hand a broad-brimmed soft felt hat with a cord to match the cloak and sash. He has evidently seen much of the world and shows more of the polished gentleman than is common to the cloister. He is not a brilliant orator like the late Father Burk, but a good, earnest, pleasant talker, something after the style of Dr. John Hall of New York.

His subject was the Dignity of Woman, and he handled it with great skill—showing that it was not necessary for her to unsex herself, or strive for the place of man in order to attain to that which is noble in character and in deeds. He showed that the elevation of woman was due to Christianity, but as might have been expected looked at every thing from a Roman Catholic point of view. Virginity consecrated to the Church, he placed on a higher plane than motherhood in the family. We do not think he established that point. He made the Virgin Mary the ideal woman, which was all right, but the honor confered on her was that she became the mother of our Lord If we understood him, he taught that her presence in the temple before the annunciation, was under a vow of perpetual celibacy, whereas she was certainly espoused to Joseph. The argument based on that was unsatisfactory although he afterwards drew some beautiful pictures of St. Agnes, St. Theresa and others who did so much in relieving the wants of humanity.

As a representative of the more liberal-minded of Catholic priests, and as a person who has attained to great popularity Monsignor Capel is a very interesting man.

CHICAGO MISSION. HEAR! HEAR!

For a long time our Church has been pleading guilty for not having established English missions in Chicago. A feasible plan is now presented to every minister and congregation, of the English Synods, for a beginning in this direction. It is this—very simple, novel, and inexpensive:

The Rev. Dr. L Mease agrees "to assume the work of an English Reformed Mission in Chicago, continuing one year at least without missionary aid," for the consideration that every minister and every congregation of the English Synods subscribe and pay for one copy each of Dr. Mease's publication, THE CHRYSOSTOMIAN, a homiletic monthly, which has been commended by the MESSENGER and *Review*, and is itself worth its subscription price, $1.50. But without enlarging here we would direct the attention of our ministers and churches to the circular sent to them by four prominent and worthy citizens of Chicago, and urge them to act upon it at once, and thus secure a live missionary for that great city, without any cost except a slight effort, making a small purchase which no doubt will be found to be fully worth the money. We earnestly beg our ministry not to consign this circular to the waste basket. It contains a proposition that can be met by the poorest of our congregations, and which should be more than met by the majority of them. There is no risk in it, except on the part of the missionary, and if he is willing to take the risk, every minister and church should second his appeal. The result may be a flourishing English church of our denomination in that great Western metropolis. Our German brethren are actively at work there, and now we trust no one to whom the present proposal comes will hesitate for a moment to accede to it. Brethren, if you have simply glanced at that circular and then "laid it on the table" for "indefinite postponement," take it up again, read carefully, and then help Bro. Mease to carry out his plan. We know already of one poor mission charge that has responded favorably, and we hope not one within the bounds of our English synods will fail to do so. K.

A SHORT SERMON.

We are all interested in the welfare of the Church The members of any particular congregation want to see that congregation prosperous. They delight in its growth and usefulness. But it must be admitted that their judgment is frequently at fault as to the means to promote such prosperity. At least their conduct is careless and inconsiderate, and so they hinder where they ought to help. A little sermon might be profitably preached to every man and woman in the church, upon the text, *Speak kindly and well of your minister.*

But you would not have us say what we don't believe, some one might object. We don't think well and kindly of our minister, and the lips ought to utter the sentiments of the heart. Not at all, we reply. The heart is not always right. The pastor no doubt is a worthy man. If you do not love and respect him, ten chances to one, the feelings of your heart are wrong. The Bible says: "Esteem them very highly, for their work's sake." If you find not this good disposition in your heart, then your first duty evidently is, to correct your heart. And this should be done by all means before you open your mouth on the subject at all. We ought to take heed lest our evil hearts prompt us to speak unadvisedly with our lips.

A minister's success with his people depends very largely upon the regard which they have for him. And regard and respect can be cultivated. If we indulge ourselves in disparaging remarks about the pastor, we will in time persuade ourselves that there is ground for such remarks. He will sink in our estimation, with every evil word we say of him. And the other members of the church, to whom we talk in this way, will come to think that we have reason for it, and they will begin to lose respect for the man; though if it had not been for our light and careless words, they might have gone on believing in and loving him to the end, and so receiving the greatest benefit from his ministrations. Especially will speaking evil of the pastor have a bad effect upon your children. You intend them to be catechised in due time. Frequently children set themselves against going to catechism and being confirmed. We aid and encourage this feeling by destroying respect in their hearts for him who is expected to instruct them in holy things. They don't want to go to catechise to one whom they have been taught, in a measure, to despise. And if they are made to go they do not receive his instructions and counsel in a spirit to be greatly benefited thereby. Thus your speaking evil of the pastor destroys his influence for good in the congregation, and among the young of the church, and stands directly in the way of growth and prosperity.

A minister's influence ought also to extend beyond the actual limits of the congregation. The world is also to be saved. Every minister is a missionary to those outside of Christ, among whom his people are living, and it is part of his work to draw them into the fold. The more respect these persons have for the minister, the better are his prospects of success with them. If a man can once gain their good will, if he can obtain an entrance into their hearts, he is in a position to do them good. They will then allow him to approach them. What he says will be received in the right spirit. They will send for him when sickness or death enters their families. And he will have no great difficulty in getting them into the church And these outside people for the most part, receive their impression of the minister and make up their estimate of him, from what his own members say of him. The members are supposed to know him best. And if they have no good word to say of him, outsiders cannot be expected to give him their confidence. They will not be likely to join his church under those circumstances. Thus again the progress of the Church is interfered with, and its growth retarded.

Speak kindly of the pastor, then. Do it for your own sake, and your children's sake, and the world's sake, and for the sake of the congregation and church to which you belong, if you do not wish to do it for the sake of the man himself. You need not lug in the subject on all occasions, or go out of your way to blow the horn of him who is your minister. That will do harm rather than good. But when the occasion presents itself, when the subject comes up, quietly drop the word of comdation. And you will do much to strengthen the hands of the pastor. You will be of great assistance to him in his arduous labors. Instead of pulling down you will be helping to build up your church. You will be aiding in making it prosperous. You may be saving a soul. You are working for Christ. L.

THE LOST TRIBES OF THE PALATINATE.

III.

The Settlement at Schoharie.

The condition of our immigrants in the autumn of 1711, when they received notice from Governor Hunter to leave Germantown on-the-Hudson, and shift for themselves, may be more easily imagined than described. They were left without pecuniary resources, in a wilderness inhabited by wild beasts, and by the savage race of men named Indians. When the members of the colony had cleared away the underbrush for fifteen miles on the road toward Schoharie, fifty families immediately began the tedious journey. Their route lay toward the Southwest, skirting the Catskill mountains, and their journey at the shortest, must have been fifty miles, and, if they went by the way of Albany, seventy-five miles, in distance.

It must have been with joy and thanksgiving that this pioneer party at last came to the hill-tops which overlook the Schoharie Valley. The traveler on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad is sure to be delighted with the view of this valley, as the train emerges from the surrounding mountainous districts and the winding stream with willow-fringed banks, with skirting meadows, and grain-fields on its borders, flashes upon the vision. The first view of the Palatines, in 1711, of their long-sought "Promised Land," was no doubt delightful to them though the beautiful little valley was then covered thick with forest trees. The foliage was then gorgeous with its autumnal tints, and the wild grape-vines filled with ripe clusters, hanging in festoons from the branches of the hickory and butter-nut trees, on which also the ripe nuts were waiting for the gatherer. But if the children were filled with joyous visions of peace and plenty for the future at this sight, they were to be sorely disappointed when the stern realities of a northern winter should fall upon them, poorly prepared as they were to meet its vicissitudes.

An ancient chronicle affirms that when the fifty families arrived in the valley and were almost settled; "they there received orders from the Governor, not to go upon that land, and he who did so, should be declared a rebel." "This message sounded like thunder in their ears, and surprised them beyond expression, but having seriously weighed matters amongst themselves, and finding no manner of likelihood of subsisting elsewhere, but a certainty of perishing by hunger, cold, etc., if they returned, they found themselves under the fatal necessity of hazarding the Governor's resentment, that being, to all, more eligible than starving." "In the same year in March, did the remainder of the people, (though treated by the Governor, as Pharaoh treated the Israelites) proceed on their journey, and by God's assistance, travelled in a fortnight with sledges through the snow which then covered the ground about three foot in depth, cold and hunger, joined their friends and countrymen in the promised land of Schorie."

The chronicle adds: "Upon the first settlement of this land the miseries those poor and almost famished creatures underwent were incredible, and had it not been for the charity of the Indians who showed them where to gather some eatable roots and herbs, must inevitably have perished every soul of them, but what was said in anger to Adam was in mercy fulfilled: viz., "thou shalt eat of the herbs of the fields." "When they continued about one year on this land and had built small houses, and huts, and made other improvements thereon with thoir bloody sweat and labor and under the most grievous hardships, and daily hazard of their lives from the French and Indian enemies, as well as from more dreadful ones, hunger and cold, several gentlemen came to them from Albany declaring they had bought that land of Governor Hunter, and if they intentioned to live thereon they must agree with them." "The lands in question had indeed been granted to these persons but the Governor declared that he had prevailed with them to make an offer of the lands free from all rent or acknowledgement for ten years, and ever after at a moderate quit rent. "Some of the Palatines accepted the terms, but most of them, unused as they were to fair treatment, were suspicious now, and would not negotiate with them." Various traditions exist as to the dispute which continued in the settlement untill 1723, when most of the Palatines left, but the leading facts are as here stated.

During the ten years which this colony spent in the Schoharie* Valley, they dwelt in several clusters or "Dorfs," under the leadership of Conrad Weiser, Hartman Winteker, James H Knieskern, Elias Garlock, J. G. Smith, William Fox and John Sawyer.

Weiser's Dorf occupied the present site of Middleburg village, and had some forty dwellings like the others, built rudely of logs and earth and covered with bark and grass. Hartman's Dorf was two miles below, and had sixty-five dwellings; then followed Brunen Dorf, Smith's Dorf, Fox's, Garlock's and Knieskern's Dorfs, in their order, going down the stream, and to the northward. The rich alluvial soil, and the pleasant location of these villages by the river side would have made the place a happy home for the Palatines, had there been an undisputed title to the land. But after repeated efforts, including the sending of Conrad Weiser and two others to England for redress and all in vain the people became discouraged, and in 1724, the most of them took up their march through the wilderness in quest of homesteads and peace in other parts of the land. V. H.

* Scho-há-rie is an Indian word and signifies "Driftwood."

Rev. H. K. Binkley reports nineteen new subscribers for the MESSENGER and thirty-nine for the *Hausfreund*, in the Kutztown congregation. Rev. J. H. Leinbach, the pastor, had prepared the way for the agent.

Communications.

HYMNAL OR TUNE BOOK.

In addition to what was said in another article on the subject of music for our new Eastern hymn-book, we desire to present some extracts from a letter written over a year ago by a prominent member of the committee that prepared the hymn-book, and which letter had considerable influence on the decision of the Board in favor of a tune-book, rather than a hymnal with music.

It is proper to say the letter was written in answer to a request of our superintendent for the writer's views upon the subject.

His reply is in part as follows: "My objections to undertaking an edition of the hymn-book with tunes, are as follows:

1. It will be exceedingly difficult to print such a book with a uniformly neat page as the hymns are of unequal length, and being already numbered cannot be re arranged so as to aid in "the make up." The only way to do it so as to look handsomely will be by "chopping" off verses, or by stuffing doxologies into vacant places—neither of which processes is scholarly or wise. . . . . .

2. The tunes have not all been married to the hymns in heaven, nor as yet on earth, by the verdict of a large number of our people. The result will be a lot of divorces. Certain congregations prefer tunes that have become hallowed to them by use, and association as associated with some of the hymns, and will have no others. Only after years of trial can any committee authoritatively declare these tunes are the best, nay the only tunes for these hymns. . . . . .

3. If the tunes affixed to specific hymns are not acceptable, then there will be considerable inconvenience in turning over the pages so that the worshipper can command both the words and the music that the choir prefers, or he will be obliged to have another music book containing the tunes in addition to his hymn-book.

4. There is no necessity, where economy is to be considered of incurring the expense of printing as costly a book as the combination would make. . . . . .

The arguments in favor of a separate tune-book are as follows:

1. The book need not cost very much, and if made with the same size page as the present edition (large) of the hymn-book, it will be purchased by thousands who already own the latter, and do not feel able to purchase a more expensive book, such as the combined edition would be.

2. It will be very convenient for organist and choir, and while it will furnish the judgment of the committee as regards the suitable tune, it will not force this upon the congregation unless their judgment coincides with that of the committee. A change of tunes can more readily be made with a separate tune-book. . . . . .

3. The tune book will attract purchasers, if it has been well made, outside of our midst, among those who will have no interest in our hymns. I am looking at the matter in a practical, business light." . . . . .

So much for Dr. S———. We hope the Synods will consider well before instructing the Board to change its purpose in publishing a tune-book, and that, with the hearty co-operation of the church, we may be allowed to go on with the work at once.

ONE OF THE BOARD.

HYMNAL, OR TUNE BOOK.

It is well that "a member of the Board" has informed the Church through the MESSENGER, that the question of Hymnal or Tune-book for the Eastern Hymn-book, would be brought before the Synods interested at their approaching meetings. Ministers and Elders are thus enabled to think about the matter and discuss it among themselves before going to their several synods, and thus will be prepared to vote intelligently when the question comes up.

The objections to the publication of a Hymnal, as set forth last week by a member of the Board, must be conceded. The expense to the Board in publishing, and to the people in buying a Hymnal, such as our Eastern Hymn book necessarily demands, is a serious objection; but a still

greater objection to my mind is the fact that a Hymnal would in all probability prove satisfactory to but a very limited number of congregations.

But if it be decided to publish a tune-book instead of a Hymnal, then if possible, we want the tune indicated at the heading of each hymn in the hymnbook, to which it is to be sung. Why? Because one of the greatest difficulties with which choirs have to contend is the selection of suitable tunes for the hymns to be sung. This difficulty would thus be entirely obviated. A larger number of tunes however would probably be needed than the writer above referred to has suggested. Again, by such an arrangement the same hymns would always be sung to the same tunes, and gradually the different hymns would become so wedded to their particular tunes, that the one would not be thought of without the other, as is the case for example with the good old German hymn and its tune, "Nun Danket Alle Gott." And this is as it should be. I understand that the alterations in the plates of the hymn book, which the plan here suggested would require, could easily be made, and that too without any great expense to the Board. A. E. T.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Bridgewater, the home of Rev. J. S. Loose, is one of the most attractive and enterprising towns of the valley. A church here has been hinted at for years, but as yet, in this rich and goodly section of the country, not even an humble beginning has been made. If, of necessity, the congregation at St. Michael's must decline, why might not one organized at B. gradually take its place. With such strong help as Bro. L. and his family could give, it ought to be no hard task. Why not begin at once with the organization of a distinctively Reformed Sunday-school. Bridgewater is destined to be much more than it is today, and we might here, for once, take time by the forelock in our church work. We suggest the move as a good one.

Bro. L. is at present engaged in the banking business, and seems to be quite a success. He has built for himself a residence, which would do credit to the city, and in which he lives in fine style. Physically disabled for the active work of the ministry, it is yet not in him to be idle. He is doing a good work in the community. The above suggestion carried into effect, we believe would help still more.

Father Hensel still has his home at Mount Crawford, with the good will and respect of the community. Were it not for the constant care his afflicted wife requires, he would yet be strong enough to do the work of the ministry. In his sore affliction he has the sincere sympathy of his brethren, and our prayer is that the good Lord may uphold and strengthen him in his trials and grant him a happy issue out of all his afflictions.

Of course we did not fail to call at the country house of Dr. Callender. It's a rough, round-about way to get there, but for all that we could not resist the temptation to drop in. We had been there before, and knew of the hearty welcome and pleasures of his home, and we were not disappointed this time. The fact is, when the time came, we were loath to leave. The Dr. is farmer as well as preacher—that is, now and then, he goes to the barn to ask "Corny," his son, how the grain is turning out, or how many loads he has hauled in—at least I didn't see or hear tell of his doing more than this, and it was "hauling in time" when I was there. So our visit didn't seriously interfere with the farm work. The fact is, I believe, that he gives far more time and attention to the study of Spencer and certain other philosophers and scientists, than to the study of agriculture. So neither does his farming interfere with his work in the ministry and good results are flowing from his labors. Besides having taken up a "new point" himself—Rockingham, his nearest railroad station—he is stirring up his people at Mount Crawford to an earnest and intelligent zeal in behalf of church work, and especially in that of missions. Our hope is that he soon may meet with the same success at St. Michael's. The Dr. has now the strongest charge in the Classis, and we trust the work which has been so successfully begun, may continue to prosper in his hands. He needs a chapel down in the heart of the little town of Rockingham, if his effort there is to accomplish his purpose—his present preaching place being too far up on the hill and out of town. A strong word from him, and we doubt not the chapel will be built. Let the work go on.

J. A. H.

THE INSTITUTIONS AT LANCASTER.

Opening of the Fall Term—Accession of new students—Improvements in the buildings—Fair prospects.

The fall term in the institution at Lancaster opened under favorable auspices. Promptly at the hour appointed on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., the students and friends of the college were gathered in the chapel, which was more than usually well filled. After the usual religious opening services the opening address was delivered by Prof. J. B. Kieffer, who selected for his subject *Euripides*, a character in ancient Grecian history that enabled the professor to bring out with much force the lasting influence upon the culture of all succeeding ages of that highly cultured, classic people, and at the same time to show the importance of the study of Greek in the college curriculum. We can not note even the heads of this excellent address. We hope it will be given to the public in some permanent form.

After the address the professors were called upon to make their announcements for the following day, and after some remarks by the president, the service was closed with the pronouncing of the benediction.

The accessions to the college proper thus far foot up about *thirty*, the great majority entering the Freshman class, and the remainder the Sophomore and Junior, with one for the Senior class. This addition, which will be still increased, no doubt, more than makes up for the absence of the large class that graduated in June last.

The number of students entering the Seminary so far as we have learned is *ten* or *twelve*, and several more are yet expected who did not arrive for the opening.

Owing to the change in the Rectorship of the Academy and some uncertainty as to who was to fill the place, it was not expected that the number of students offering themselves for that department would be large. A number of boarders, however, are already present, besides the day scholars. We feel confident that this number will be increased during the fall, especially as it becomes known that the services of Rev. George F. Mull, A. M., have been secured as Rector, to take the place of Rev. James Crawford, who has removed to Philadelphia and taken charge of the Reformed church on Green street. Mr. Mull is a graduate of Mercersburg college, where he also studied theology. He also spent several years in Germany, devoting himself specially to the study of the Latin language. After his return he spent several years as professor of Latin in Mercersburg College. He is eminently qualified for the position he has accepted, and under his management we feel sure that the academy will be well filled with students and prove successful and prosperous. Young men who desire to prepare for college especially will find advantages here they cannot find in other schools, because the instruction is directed immediately with regard to entering college.

Until Prof. Mull arrives, the Academy is under the care of the faculty of the college, who have engaged competent teachers to impart instruction. Prof. Souders, who was the principal assistant last year, will continue a teacher, and other assistance will be provided.

We urge pastors throughout the church to encourage proper young men to attend this academy, and during the fall we hope to see the number in attendance greatly enlarged. No better school can be found anywhere, and the accommodations in the Academy building are all that parents could desire for their sons. The rooms have been newly papered, and in every way rendered inviting. This Academy is a direct feeder of the college and may be specially commended to all friends of the college, whilst its instruction is also adapted to such young men as may desire to acquire an education simply for business pursuits.

We may add also that Harbaugh Hall, the boarding house for students of the College, has been much improved. The whole exterior of the building has received a new coat of paint, and its whole appearance has been greatly improved.

The above facts suffice to show that the institutions have had a very encouraging opening. Students are coming in, and applications for new students, so that it is difficult to give full details of the accessions for some days and perhaps even a few weeks. The day has been one of the delightful days of the beginning of autumn. The campus is clothed still in all its summer beauty, and enlivened again with the usual presence of students. The college bell again calls to daily service and recitation, and to the quiet, peaceful, worship of the Sabbath. REPORTER.

OUR ORPHAN HOMES.

Our church began late to establish orphan homes, but since the work began there has been commendable progress; however as the number of these institutions and the demand for enlarged facilities are manifest there must be an increase of beneficence in the church to meet the demand. When the church establishes an orphans' home she is held responsible for the proper support of the home. Is the church able and willing to support more homes? Will other interests suffer by the increased demands of these institutions? Fears are expressed by good men, because the benevolence of this people is more easily led in this direction. Few indeed will withhold charitable gifts when called upon. Is there no way by which these blessed abodes for poor children can be founded and sustained without creating fear of distracting support from other necessary institutions of the church? The Sunday-school has been thought of as a source of supply, since formerly it had been almost nonproductive in the other enterprises of the church, and for other reasons, the wisdom of which we will not question. This has proven to be a blessing; but yet, is the Sunday school to contribute only and constantly for this one object of benevolence, and is this source sufficient to support the homes in the future?

The object of this article is to open up a better and altogether proper source of revenue. We hope and pray that it may be properly apprehended and acted upon.

Parents are often called upon to give one or more of their children to Jesus, who prepared a place for them in His everlasting home. In this comfortable assurance we give them to the good Shepherd. Jesus gives them a heavenly inheritance, should not the parents give the earthly inheritance of the child to Jesus? What place would be more appropriate than an orphan's home. Therefore in your will and testament instead of the child's name, place the name of one or more of the homes, and thus show your gratitude to Jesus for what He has done for your child in giving it a place in His blessed and glorious home.

There are also those who were not blessed with children, to whom will they give their life's work? Christ's little ones belong to our household of faith, they are thus related to us. Jesus says whatsoever ye have done to one of these ye have done it unto me. Can you make a better investment? Consider this prayerfully. The greatest temptation and danger is delay. How many have good intentions buried with them. The present is ours, therefore if the good Spirit moves your heart and mind delay not. May our orphan homes never know want, and may many more be called into existence and prove a blessing to children and the church.

F. STRASSNER.

Rev. John Rettig, of Indianapolis, Ind., the choice of the Board, has accepted the call and will assume the duty of house father of the Reformed Orphans' Home at Fort Wayne, Ind., in the beginning of October. The main building must now be erected as soon as possible, as the farm house is at best a poor excuse for a home. Brethren come to the help with your free-will offerings, if you cannot give much, show at least your GOOD WILL and encouragement by sending something to the treasurer, Julius Block, Galion, Crawford county, Ohio. F. S.

LATE MEETING OF THE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

The Board of Publication held its third meeting of the synodical year, 1882-83, at its Rooms, 907 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Sept. 4th, at 2 P. M. There was a full attendance, but one member being absent.

The committee on stock, &c., met the day before and performed its duties, and made its report in the course of the meeting. The superintendent also presented his annual statement of state and condition of the Board, which, with the report of the committee, will, as usual, be embodied in the annual report to the Synods represented in the Board.

The report gave an encouraging insight into the operations and financial condition of the Board during the fiscal year just closed. Considerable amount of the old debt has been paid off and all the present liabilities are met, including nearly $2,500 of interest on old debt.

Action was taken looking to the reduction of the old debt, and, if possible, to wipe it out altogether. Elder Jacob Heyser, agent for the Board to secure life membership subscriptions for THE MESSENGER, was authorized to canvass the charges in the three Synods in the prosecution of this plan, and also to collect monies of smaller amounts for the relief of the Board—said amounts to be applied to extinguishment of old debt. This debt being incurred for the most part by the direction of the Synods, the Board feels warranted in looking to the congregations and people to come to its relief in efforts to rid itself of it—it certainly hindering it greatly in the extension of its operations.

The Board also granted to the editors of the several periodicals of the Church published by it, an allowance of a certain amount with which, at their discretion, they may compensate, to some degree at least, those they may request to contribute to their columns.

The name of "The Child's Treasury" was, for certain reasons, changed to that of "The Sunday-School Treasury," and it was also determined that the monthly edition should, after the end of the present volume—when the above change in the name will take place—be discontinued, it thereafter to be issued only SEMI-MONTHLY—at 20 cents per copy, when over five copies are taken—single copy, 25 cents. The Board adjourned to meet the second Tuesday of December next.

SECRETARY.

OUR COLLEGES.

Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa.—Palatinate College opened its full session on Monday, the 3d inst., with most encouraging prospects. The number of students registered on the first day was larger than for many years. Rev. Wm. M. Reily, Ph. D., is aided by the following professors: P. M. Hemperly, A. M., in mathematics, John M. Leiss, A. M., in science, and Mr. Oliver Kistler, in the English branches. Miss Sallie O. Spangler is principal of the department of music. All these instructors have established characters for efficiency, fidelity and zeal in the work in which they are engaged. The language of Dr. J. W. Nevin is now being verified:

"With such a locality as it has with such an educational territory, with such an actual working plant already secured, and with so competent a faculty of instruction as it is known to possess at this time, there is no reason in the world why Palatinate College should not prosper." The community and friends of the institution owe a great debt of gratitude to the members of the board of trustees who have withheld neither means nor labor in its support.

Mercersburg College, Mercersburg, Pa.—The Fall term of this institution opened also on Monday, the 3d inst. Its prospects for a large attendance of students are very encouraging to its president.

Heidelberg College, Tiffin, O.—The Fall term of the College and Theological Seminary began on the 5th inst., with a goodly number of students. The old college building has been extensively repaired. The steps are rapidly being taken towards the erection of a new building. It is expected that it will soon be under way.

SPECIAL MEETING OF WESTMORELAND CLASSIS.

A meeting of the Westmoreland Classis of the Reformed Church convened in Scottdale, on Tuesday, 28th ult., to investigate certain alleged unbecoming ministerial irregularities of Rev. A. W. J. Best, of Scottdale, Pa. The committee on the whole was ordered to consider the matter, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Rev. A. W. J. Best ceased his labors as pastor of the Scottdale Mission on the 17th of June last, contrary to the order of Classis at Mt. Pleasant; that he connected himself with the M. E. Church without asking for a regular dismissal, thus ignoring and defying the authority of the Reformed Church; that he made a number of contradictory statements as reasons for his different actions.

Therefore, we propose the following action to be taken by Classis:

WHEREAS, Classis has heard with regret that Rev. A. W. J. Best, who has so recently been licensed and ordained to the pulpit, minister to the Classis of the Reformed Church, and who has been installed pastor of the Scottdale Mission, has been guilty of the above irregularities and disobedience, thereby bringing reproach to the name of Christ and His church, therefore,

Resolved, That Rev. Best be hereby affectionately directed to purge himself from the above violations of church law and customs.

Resolved, That the Reverend Pittsburg Conference of M. E. Church be respectfully requested not to receive him as a member of their body, until he has made proper amends to our Classis.

Resolved, That Rev. A. W. J. Best and the Pittsburg Conference of the M. E. Church be notified of this action.

DELEGATES

To the Synod of the United States to Assemble in St. Paul's Church, Reading, Pa., October 10, 1883.

Goshenhoppen Classis. MINISTERS—*Primarii*—Eli Keller and A. L. Dechant; *Secundi*—S. M. K. Huber and C. H. Herbst.

ELDERS—*Primarii*—John Saybold and Jonas Welker; *Secundi*—Solomon Snyder and J. Y. Sinderman.

Lehigh Classis. MINISTERS—*Primarii*—I. E. Graeff, W. E. Krebs, N. C. Schaeffer, Ph.D., and N. S. Strassburger; *Secundi*—S. A. Leinbach, B. Weiss, J. H. Leinbach, and W. J. Kerschner.

ELDERS—*Primarii*—R. H. Kramm, J. F. Butz, Sol. Griesemer and B. S Levan; *Secundi*—Henry Steinert, Joseph Obert, P. C. Wanner and Conrad Paff.

Tohickon Classis. MINISTERS—*Primarii*—D. Rothtrock, J. Kehm and S. K. Gross; *Secundi*—J. G. Dengler, H. J. Welker and F. J. Mohr.

ELDERS—*Primarii*—Milton Althouse, J. H. Afflerbach, and William Fluck; *Secundi*—W. H. Rudolph, Jos. Hess and John Bergenstock.

East Susquehanna Classis. MINISTERS—*Primarii*—J. B. Kerschner, J. K. Millett, Geo. B. Dechant, T. S. Land and G. P. Hartzell; *Secundi*—A. Houtz, A. R. Hottenstein, S. S. Kohler, S. C. Weckel and C. H. Mutchler.

ELDERS—*Primarii*—T. D. Strauss, Charles Newhard, Henry Helwig, Thomas Mast, and Wm. Tandefield; *Secundi*—H. F. Troutman, John Mertz, Seb. Henninger, S. C. Shive, and Henry Croop.

Lancaster Classis. MINISTERS—*Primarii*—D. W. Gerhard, J. A. Peters, G. W. Snyder, T. G. Apple, D. D., and D. C. Tobias; *Secundi*—J. B. Shumaker, D. D., S. B. Schafer, J. M. Souder, A. S. Stauffer and A. B. Shenkle.

ELDERS—*Primarii*—W. H. Seibert, Samuel Bausman, S. L. Dellinger, D. W. Gross and John Zellers; *Secundi*—George De Huff, G. W. Hensel, D. R. Hertz, S. J. Rauch and Chris. Gast.

Lebanon Classis. MINISTERS—*Primarii*—A. S. Leinbach, C. F. McCauley, D. D., P. Y. Schelly, H. Mosser, J. J. Fisher, J. W. Steinmetz, and W. Donat; *Secundi*—L. D. Steckel, H Leisse, J. E. Hiester, D. D., R. S. Appel, T. C. Leinbach, A. J. Bachman, and E. Hiester.

ELDERS—*Primarii*—P. S. Greenawalt, Ed. Pfeifer, H. R. Snyder, John Smith, S. Withers, Jacob Shoemaker and John B. Moore; *Secundi*—L. K. Derr, Sol. Hartman, L. M. Wagner, H. S. Kerr, H. W. Hibschman, Levi Gull and Israel Stamm.

West Susquehanna Classis. MINISTERS—*Primarii*—R. L. Gerhart, Z. A. Yearick and W. M. Landis; *Secundi*—S. P. Brown, J. F. De Long, and W. H. Groh.

ELDERS—*Primarii*—J. A. Moyer, L. S. Heller and Henry Keller; *Secundi*—J. H. Keller, Sep. Gemberling and Ellis Brown.

East Pennsylvania Classis. MINISTERS—*Primarii*—T. C. Porter, D. D., LL. D., J. J. Crist, G. W. Kershner and T. A. Huber; *Secundi*—J. K. Loose, J. E. Smith, J. G. Neff and M. A. Smith.

ELDERS—*Primarii*—John Weber, Hon. Jos. Laubach, B. F. Morey and Geo. M. Heil; *Secundi*—O. Reyer, W. H. Lee, T. T. Miller and Thos. F. Burley.

Philadelphia Classis. MINISTERS—*Primarii*—D. W. Ebbert, H. M. Kieffer, George S. Sorber, D. Van Horne, D. D., and J. H. Sechler; *Secundi*—L. D. Stambaugh, J. D. Detrich, W. C. Hendrickson, C. G. Fisher and A. B. Stoner.

ELDERS—*Primarii*—George Hartzell, H. C. Hoover, A. Schwenk, J. H. Buckingham, and A. B. Cressman; *Secundi*—T. A. Hoover, W. K. Gresh, W. Ludwick, John F. Unger and I. F. Snyder.

(Errors in the above list will be corrected on notification by the Stated Clerks of Classes.—ED.)

Church News.

OUR OWN CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Moore.—A card from Rev. J. P. Moore, *en route* for Japan, announces his safe arrival at San Francisco, and expected to sail on the steamer "City of Peking" on the 4th inst., for Japan.

Synod of the United States.

Jordan Church.—The Jordan Reformed Church, Rev. E. J. Fogel, pastor, was reopened on Sunday last. The edifice has been greatly beautified, having been very neatly papered, frescoed, painted and otherwise improved, and now presents a very attractive appearance. Rev. Fogel was assisted in conducting the services by Revs. J. Fritzinger and W. R. Hofford, of Allentown, Pa., Rev. Fritzinger preaching in the forenoon and Rev. Hofford in the afternoon. The attendance on both occasions was very large, and the congregation has never been in a more prosperous condition than at present.

Springfield.—Harvest Thanksgiving services were held a few weeks ago in the Springfield charge, of which Rev. H. J. Welker is pastor. Crowded churches, a proper appreciation of the services and liberal collections were some of the encouraging features of the occasion. The contributions for benevolent purposes amounted to $125, which is an increase of nearly $20 on last year's amount.

Tinicum.—Harvest Thanksgiving services were held in the Tinicum charge during the month of August. At Lower Tinicum, Rev. D. Rothrock, former pastor, preached a good sermon to an attentive and appreciative audience. The services were all well attended. The offerings of the people amounted to $29.68: Lower Tinicum $22, Upper Tinicum $5.68, and Red Hill $2.05.

Muddy Creek.—The pastor, Rev. S. S. Sweitzer, has a class of Catechumens to the number of 95 in the Muddy Creek congregation, Lancaster county, Pa.

Spring City and Hains Church.—Rev. W. J. Kerschner of Allentown, Pa., has been elected pastor of these congregations.

Synod of the Potomac.

Chambersburg, Pa.—Zion's Reformed congregation enjoyed a delightful communion in their re-modeled church on Sunday, Sept. 2d. Rev. C. Clever preached an earnest sermon on Friday evening. On Saturday evening 18 persons were received into full communion, 12 by confirmation and 6 by certificate. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was largely attended. There were seven infant and one adult baptism. Rev. W. C. Cremer is making full proof of his ministry.

German Synod of the East.

Philadelphia Classis.—At a special meeting of the German Philadelphia Classis held in this city on the 3d inst., Rev. W. Walenta was received from the Synod of the Northwest, and a call was confirmed to him from St. Luke's chapel in which the meeting was held. Drs. J. G. Wiehle and J. Koeling, and Rev. A. E. Dahlman, were appointed a committee of installation. The chapel is located at Girard Avenue and Twenty-sixth street. At the same meeting a call was confirmed to Rev. Mr. Forster to Emanuels Church, Bridesburg. Dr. N. Gehr, and Revs. Berleman and Neuber were appointed a committee of installation. Rev. Mr. Forster has been a missionary to Africa.

POTOMAC SYNOD.

Homes will be provided for all ministers and delegates who notify the undersigned before the 7th of October of their intention to attend the next meeting of Synod to be held at Newton, N. C. Provision will be made for those only who report. We desire to notify each member before he leaves home whose guest he will be while he remains with us.

J. C. CLAPP, Pastor loci.

Newton, N. C., Sept. 3rd.

NOTICE.

Delegates and others interested in the meeting of the Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States, to convene in St. Paul's church, Reading, Pa., on October 10, 1883, and who expect to attend the said meeting, are hereby requested to report their name and intention to the undersigned, at furthest by October 1, 1883.

B. BAUSMAN.

Reading, Pa.

SYNOD OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

This Synod will convene in annual sessions in St. Paul's Memorial Church, Reading, Pa., on Wednesday, October 10, 1883, at 7.30 P. M.

Efforts will be made to secure Excursion Tickets for delegates and others who may desire to attend the Synod.

JOHN P. STEIN,
Clerk of Synod.

No. 3415 Walnut street, West Phila.

BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The annual meeting of the Board of Missions of the Reformed Church in the United States (Tri-Synodic) will be held in the Library Room of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, on the 17th of September, at 7.30 P. M. All the members will be expected to attend. Excursion rates can be had on all the railroads for 17th to 21st to Lancaster.

J. O. MILLER, Pres.

York, Sept. 7, 1883.

DEDICATORY SERVICES.

Grace Reformed Church Chapel will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday, September 16th, at 3.15 P. M. Services conducted by the neighboring ministers will be held in the Chapel every evening (except Saturday) for two weeks beginning with Sunday, September 9th. There is still a small debt on the chapel, but it is hoped that enough will be realized at dedication to liquidate it. A dedicatory offering is respectfully solicited from all the friends of the mission, and may be made at any of the services, or sent to the secretary of the Board, Mr. A. B. Cressman, N. E. corner Fairhill and York Streets, Philadelphia.

A. B. STONER, Pastor.

Business Department.

Rev. CHARLES G. FISHER,
Superintendent and Treasurer

TERMS OF THE MESSENGER:

$2.20 *a year, in advance*, postage included. Six copies to one address for one year, $11.00

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, unless orders are *sent direct to the Publication Office*, at least two weeks before the time subscribed for expires, and all arrearages are paid.

The publishers will not be responsible for notice given to an agent or postmaster.

When arrearages for more than a year are due, they are collected through a solicitor.

The date appended to the subscriber's name on the slip pasted on each paper, indicates the day and year to which he has paid.

Renewals should be made, if possible, before the date transpires. If two issues are allowed to be sent after that time, and a notice to discontinue is then received, the subscriber will be charged for the six months commenced.

☞ Remittances should be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter, and to be made payable to the order of the REFORMED CHURCH PUBLICATION BOARD.

☞ Should you remit, and on examining the label on your paper you do not find the proper credit given after two weeks have elapsed, please inform us by postal, so that any failure to reach us may be discovered, or any mistake or omission may be corrected.

☞ COMMUNICATIONS for the paper, to insure prompt insertion, should be addressed to "THE MESSENGER."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL
PERIODICALS.

Now is the time for orders for these essentials in properly conducting our Sunday-schools to be ordered for such, as after the rest of winter are about to open, to be sent in, as it is the beginning of a new quarter. "The Guardian," for teachers; "The Quarterly," for scholars; "Lesson Papers," advanced and primary; "The Child's Treasury," monthly and semi-monthly; and "Sunshine," are equal to any others of the kind, and at prices in keeping with their contents and appearance. The cheapest are not always the best. Specimen copies sent on application free of charge.

Superintendents are referred to the list of them to be found on another page, for prices, etc., etc.

We are also prepared to supply libraries for Sunday-schools, and can offer special inducement and rates to such as wish to supply themselves in this respect. Address

REF'D CH. PUB. BOARD,
907 Arch St. Phila.

THE NEW HYMN BOOK.

We offer it at the following prices:—

HYMNS FOR THE REFORMED CHURCH.
(New Hymn Book. Large Size.)

Roan Embossed, Plain,	$1.00
Roan Embossed, Gilt,	1.50
Imitation Turkey, Gilt,	2.00
Real Turkey, Gilt, or Antique,	3.50

FORMS AND HYMNS.

Roan Embossed, Plain,	$1.25
Roan Embossed, Gilt,	1.75
Imitation Turkey, Gilt,	3.00
Real Turkey, Gilt, or Antique,	4.00

ORDER OF WORSHIP AND HYMNS.

Roan Embossed, Plain,	$1.75
Roan Embossed, Gilt,	2.25
Imitation Turkey, Gilt,	3.25
Real Turkey, Gilt, or Antique,	4.50

HYMNS FOR THE REFORMED CHURCH.
(New.)
Small Size (Pocket). 32mo.

Roan Embossed, Plain,	$0.50
Roan Embossed, Gilt,	65
Imitation Turkey, Gilt,	1.00
Real Turkey, Gilt, Stiff or Limp,	1.75

Same, with Forms.

Roan Embossed, Plain,	65
Roan Embossed, Gilt,	90
Imitation Turkey, Gilt,	1.25
Real Turkey, Gilt, Stiff or Limp,	2.00

TUNES FOR WORSHIP. For the above.

☞ To be issued *as soon* as possible.

ALSO

FORMS—For Ministers and others.

Large Size, Muslin,	$0.40
Small " "	35
Morocco, Limp,	75

Usual Discount to parties ordering large quantities.

☞ Special rates for Introduction.

Also the following:

By Rev. J. H. Good, D. D.

REFORMED CHURCH HYMNALS WITH TUNES.

Small Print.

Roan Embossed,	$1.25
" " Gilt,	1.50
Imitation Turkey,	2.25
Real Turkey, Gilt,	3.25
Large Print, without Tunes.	
Muslin Embossed,	$ .75
Roan Embossed,	1.00
" " Gilt,	1.25
Imitation Turkey,	1.75
Real Turkey, Gilt,	2.50
Prayer Book and Aids to Private Devotions, postpaid,	$ .30
Church Members' Hand-Book, new, 176 pages, 50c.; per doz.,	5.00

And all the Publications of the German Publishing House, Cleveland, Ohio.

All of the above Books sent postage paid on receipt of the retail price, or by express, subject to discount.

Supplies for Sunday Schools.

LIBRARIES, REWARD CARDS, TICKETS, &c., &c., at as low prices as they can be purchased elsewhere, to be had at our store. We hope that those who are in need of such will give *our*—rather *their*—store the preference. Bear in mind *we* can furnish you with everything in this line at the same rates as they can be obtained anywhere else. Give us a trial!

Hymns & Music for Sunday Schools.

Hymns and Carols, by Miss Alice Nevin. $4.50 a dozen. Companion of praise, by Rev. Dr. Van Horne, $3.60 per doz. Song Treasury, by J. H. Kursenknabe. $3.60 per doz. Silver Echoes, New, by J. H. Kursenknabe. For Primary & Intermediate Classes, $2.40 per doz. Also all Music Books published at Publisher's prices. We solicit orders for any of the above, which will be promptly and satisfactory filled.

Order of Worship, Golden Censer, Catechisms in all styles of binding, and at all prices.

Supplies for our Ministers.

We can fill orders for Sermon, Note, Cap and Letter Paper, Envelopes, Inks, &c., &c., Scratch Tablets of all sizes, &c., at reasonable prices.

Also all orders for Miscellaneous Books at prices as *low as offered by any house in the trade.*

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the Church. Address

Reformed Church Pub. Board
907 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

EVENTIDE.

Tired of its own bright charms, the golden Day
Rests in the arms of Evening; all is still;
Nor leaf, nor flower moves, lest the spell might break
Which holds the earth bound fast in twilight chains.
From yonder hawthorn tree, some leaf-hid bird
Breathes to the dying day a soft farewell,
That, mingling with the stillness, seems to weave
Into the silence threads of melody.
Wild roses, since the dawn, have deeply blushed
Beneath the sun's warm kisses; now at eve
Faint odors, passing sweet, possess the air—
Rich incense offered to the queen of night!

For lo! a silvery light falls all around,
As up the violet heavens a pale young moon
Climbs high, and higher still.
A low-voiced breeze,
Rising with balmy sigh amid the hills,
Comes ling'ringly adown the rocky glen,
Floats o'er the uplands, kisses every flower,
And whispers that the fair, sweet day is dead!
Now restful thoughts and calm enter the heart,
And soothe the tired brain; as from on high
A blessing falls on everything below:
Cool shades to evening—rest and peace to man.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

Selections.

To do so no more is the truest repentance.—*Luther.*

The humility that can yet talk has need of careful watching.

When God would have us die to self, He always touches the tenderest spot.

Men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

There are thousands upon thousands much chastened because much loved.

Each individual believer is led his own way into the wilderness: each has Jesus with him there.

The chains of habit are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.—*Jonson.*

As water runs down from the swelling hills, and flows together in the lowly vale, so grace flows not but into humble hearts.—*Augustine.*

And is the duty hard to do?
No one, dear Lord! hath done to me
Such wrong as I have done to Thee.

Be always displeased at what thou art, if thou desire to attain to what thou art not; for where thou hast pleased thyself, there thou abidest.—*Quarles.*

Let me right here remark, that it were better for parents to teach their children morals, and cultivate their hearts rather than their brains in the present generation. We would thus have fewer criminals and more virtue.—*Trude.*

Let this be thy purpose, O friend! to observe the law of right and to do it. Then the sunshine and the storm, the night and the day, the heat and the cold of life's discipline will foster and mature the grain for garners in the sky.—*N. A. Staples.*

Endeavor to be always patient of the faults and imperfections of others; for thou hast many faults and imperfections of thy own, that require a reciprocation of forbearance. If thou art not able to make thyself that which thou wishes to be, how canst thou expect to mold another in conformity to thy will?

"I have had six children, and I bless God for His free grace that they are all *with* Christ or *in* Christ, and my mind is now at rest concerning them. My desire was that they should have served Christ on earth, but if God will choose to have them rather serve Him in heaven, I have nothing to murmur at; His will be done."

Science and Art.

An original Rembrandt, representing Dr. Deymann demonstrating from a cadaver, has been sold in London for $2,415.

Albert Durer's fine etchings have been stolen from the library of the University of Bologna, common impressions being substituted for fine ones.

The British Museum is no longer to open its doors at night, on the ground that its vast collections will be endangered either by gas or electricity.

Skimmed milk, evaporated in a vacuum, leaves a product which has many nutritive qualities, and it can be preserved many months in a dry atmosphere. It can be made useful in many ways, and so what is usually wasted becomes a source of profit.

It is ascertained that the composition of sea water is nearly the same in all seas and at all depths. The specific gravity varies somewhat by the constant additions of fresh water, but the proportion of the different salts held in solution remains the same.

A manuscript in vellum belonging to the Townley library has just been sold in London for $10,250. It contained six full page paintings of scenes in the life of Christ, six miniatures of the evangelists, and four vignettes, executed by Giulio Clovio for Cardinal Farnese, and it once belonged to Pope Paul III.

An article in the *Times* on the recent hailstorm in Iowa closes thus: As yet no adequate theory of the formation of hailstones has been established, and it is difficult to understand how they can remain so long suspended in the air. But their connection with the ascending currents of tornadoes, which are known to be powerful enough to lift ponderous bodies, is a sufficient explanation of the latter phenomenon. During a storm on the 3d ult., at Barton, England, ice fell from the clouds in such quantities that "on the following day it lay in some of the field ditches two feet deep." The ice fall in Tuesday's Iowa storm is reported to have "covered the fence tops," and the next day the railroad was blockaded by the frozen masses. Such ice crystals, which sometimes weigh two or three ounces, falling from great elevations, would often strike with deadly effect did they not in falling meet with resistance from the ascensional storm currents. Happily, however, as these heavy hailstones can only be produced through the agency of ascending air currents, the latter are always present to break the force of their fall.

Personal.

Frederick Lauer, the widely known brewer, of Reading, died in that place on the 6th inst.

Dore's name, it is said, was originally Dorer, and he was of Teutonic stock. Were he living he would probably deny it, so much did he dislike Germany and the Germans.

Thomas Dwight, M. D., succeeds Oliver Wendell Holmes as Parkman Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Harvard University. Dr. Dwight's grandfather was the predecessor of Dr. Holmes.

William H. Vanderbilt, on his departure recently from the Glen House, N. H., left a check for $3000 to be divided among the student waiters at that hotel, who are endeavoring to earn something toward the expenses of a college education.

Thomas Hughes, known to fame as "Tom Brown," has reached America on his way to his Rugby colony in Tennessee. He is accompanied by several Englishmen, who will return with him to the old country in October. Mr. Hughes is a County Judge now, having been chosen to that position about a year ago.

Dr. Flint, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, has been elected a corresponding member of the French Institute. This honor has never been conferred upon a Scottish Presbyterian minister before, except the late Dr. Chalmers. When introducing Dr. Flint, recently, Principal Cairns spoke of him as "one of the shining lights of the Scottish Church."

Rev. Samuel O. Wylie, D.D., for thirty nine years pastor of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church (O. S.), Seventeenth street, Philadelphia, died at his residence in Philadelphia on 22d August. His age was sixty-four years. He was forty-one years in the ministry. For more than twenty years, and until his death, he was Chairman of the Board of Foreign Missions. He filled several other important positions in the Boards of the church, and was entrusted with the preparation of the covenant which this church renewed in 1871 in Pittsburgh.

Items of Interest.

Girls applying for admission to Wellesley College have to pass a medical examination.

A New Haven lady has given $20,000 for a home for animals who are old or suffering.

Ischia has always born an unenviable reputation. Strabo and Pliny, who lived at the time of Jesus, speak of its volcanic character, and it is said three colonies had been driven from the island by earthquakes.

It is seriously proposed that several of the European powers should unite in the suppression of Mohammedan pilgrimage to Mecca by the occupation of the Holy City, which is so charged with pestilence almost always, and which sends so frequently the scourge of cholera over Egypt and the East.

J. B. Gardner, a wealthy citizen of Boston, recently deceased, provided by will that a large sum of money, bonds, and other securities, aggregating in value $931,600, should be turned over to the United States Treasury to be used in helping to pay the National debt. The bequest has been received at the Treasury Department, and by direction of the Register has been placed to the credit of "patriotic donations."

The number of students at the German Universities has increased more during the current Summer semester than for many years past. During the Summer term of 1882 there were 23,834 students in all; during the present term 25,084, an increase of over five per cent. The largest increase was in the medical department, following which was the philosophical. The students of Evangelical Theology rose from 3,097 to 3,558, of Catholic Theology from 758 to 811.

Late accounts from the Sandwich Islands state that the leprosy has been more prevalent there than previously reported, the number of lepers admitted to the Hawaiian Asylum between the years 1865 and 1879 being 1,827. It is believed that these figures do not represent all the cases, and that in the more unsettled parts of the islands the disease exists to a great extent. In towns where the natives have the benefit of American and European settlers the disease is decreasing.

Violet cultivation in Germany bids fair to rival the famous floral industry of Southern France. Most of the German violets are grown at Potsdam, where several gardeners can furnish daily during the winter some hundred dozen blossoms, while the remainder come chiefly from Berlin, Charlottenburg, and Leipsic. By great care the Teutonic florists have managed to produce a small violet tree about five and one-half inches high. They prevent the plant from blossoming for several years, and remove the lower leaves and shoots, so that it grows upright and assumes a palm-like form.

Through the exertions of Dr. Saml. B. Knight and the generosity of a number of merchants and others, the Episcopal Hospital of Philadelphia has been provided with a fine ambulance. It will be at the call of the sick and injured east of Broad street and north of Girard avenue, with a surgeon and all requisites. A telephone switch has been set up at the Central Station, communicating with several hospitals, in order to save the time of dispatching men from police stations to hospitals in accident cases. Ambulance calls will thus be more promptly answered. The design is to ultimately include the Pennsylvania, Jefferson, Homœopathic, Episcopal, St. Mary's, Jewish, St. Joseph's, University, Philadelphia, and Germantown Hospitals.

The annual return of the number of students of the German universities once more reminds us how far we are behind some of our neighbors in the diffusion of a liberal education. The return only relates to universities within the borders of the Empire, thus excluding several great seats of German culture, such as Prague and Vienna. Notwithstanding this, the total number of students is upward of 25,000, belonging to twenty-one universities. There has been a marked tendency of late for the larger universities—especially when they are also situated in big towns—to increase out of proportion to the smaller. Thus Berlin now boasts 4062 students; Leipzig, 3097; Munich, 2295, while Breslau, Halle. Tubingen, Bonn and Gottingen, which come next, vary from 1500 to 1100. Heidelberg, ninth in point of number, has just over 1000, while Rostock, the last on the list, can boast no more than 231. The remarkable thing is the tenacity with which these small universities cling to an independent existence. Of some interest, too, is the classification of the students according to their several pursuits. Of the four great faculties, philosophy—including, of course, every form and variety of the study of languages—comes first, with upward of 9000 votaries, while medicine has 6000, law 5000, and theology of both kinds 4500. The increase in the number of students of medicine and law as compared with those of theology is a sign of the times, and causes a good deal of anxiety in certain quarters. There is no fear, indeed, of a deficiency of parsons, but an oversupply of doctors and lawyers, especially the latter, is considered imminent.

All persons who have occasion to send small amounts of money through the United States mail will hail with delight the advent of the new postal note. The date of deliverance from the alternate annoyances of enclosing small coins and bills, sent at the imminent risk of loss or theft, or the practically useless postage stamps in an envelope for transmission by mail will be October 1.

The government has heretofore solemnly warned the public not to put their money in envelopes. Under the new system the country cousin can visit her post office with $4.99, or any lesser sum, and deposit the same with a fee of three cents. The country postmaster will then punch three holes, as above indicated, to the right of the order, showing the dollars, cents and dimes deposited, and two more holes to the left through the month and year. He will then affix his stamp and signature and hand over the note without requiring, as at present, the horoscope and pedigree of the sender and receiver.

At the Philadelphia Post Office upon the receipt of a duplicate from the country post office the face amount of the note will be paid to bearer, the bothersome old system of identification and indorsement having been abandoned. Thus for the three months during which the note is good it will be a ready substitute for legal tender in the towns both of the issuing and receiving offices. The decrease in revenue from the money order department by lowering the price of a small order from ten to three cents will doubtless be large. On the other hand, the expense of detecting and convicting the large number of clerks and carriers who in face of the general honesty of the department are yearly found guilty of pilfering small sums from the mails, will be completely done away with. The wear and tear upon the brains of the large number of persons who exercise their ingenuity with pill-boxes, pins and mucilage in keeping dimes from being lost and dollars from being stolen from their envelopes will likewise be suspended. The firms that are obliged either to take postage stamps in payment for orders by mail or else lose many of their country customers will doubtless receive the greatest financial benefit from the postal note.

The law under which the note goes into operation was passed at the last session of Congress. When, last year, the English Postmaster General, Fawcett, proposed the shilling postal note to Parliament, its members laughed at him as it had at Rowland Hill's penny postage. The ministerial majority, however, passed the bill, and the despised note became such a favorite that it is now proposed to have a note for fractions of a shilling. The system has been found to be of particular benefit to small tradespeople, farmers and others who have small sums to transmit.—*Times.*

Farm and Garden.

There are a number of good practices which farmers might be induced to adopt if occasionally reminded of them, says the *Country Gentleman.* Among them we give the following:

Copper wire and copper straps are often very convenient and of much use in repairing tools, doors, grates, and parts of buildings. Copper wire is about as easily handled as twine, and is more unyielding and durable. Its flexibility gives it great advantage over iron wire, and it does not rust. Copper straps for nailing are better than leather on one hand and hoop iron on the other. Copper tacks are good for mending old harness, as they are easily clinched.

Provide boxes or shelves with apartments, and place in appropriate divisions, distinctly marked, all the refuse screws, nails, bolts, rivets, staples, tacks, etc, and replenish them as needed by purchases at hardware stores, procuring all the kinds and sizes you ever want. Such things always at hand, costing perhaps but a few cents, may save you dollars in time, when repair is needed at a busy time and laborers are waiting.

Teach every person in your employ, as well as yourself, always to put every tool back in its place as soon as done with, no matter how great a hurry he may be in. Better spare half a minute now in doing so, than for you to hunt half an hour with a team or man waiting. We know men who waste whole days in the aggregate in hunting for misplaced tools, and in asking eight or ten different persons where they are.

Keep your cellar properly and well drained; allow no decaying matter in it; prohibit the throwing of slops in puddles at the back door, and never allow sink pipes to become choked or to emit foul air. Much of the sickness in the country is caused by such bad air.

Keep gates and doors properly greased at hinges, and see that they do not sag. The labor of dragging a sagging gate is as hard as it is useless.

Use coal ashes or wood dust, or both, in all your vaults daily. This will prevent all bad odor, rendering the cleaning as easily as shoveling sand, and will prevent all danger of wells becoming poisoned by the draining.

Give pure water to animals. Cows are sometimes watered from wells in the manure yard containing impurities, and the milk is thus more or less defiled and poisoned, the butter tainted, and the owner wonders why his family suffers so much from sickness. If you expect good, healthy pigs and wholesome pork, let them have pure water, pure food, and constant clean quarters. We have seen the careless and dirty character of some farmers photographed in their filthy pig-pens.

Use petroleum as a preservative of all exposed woodwork and tools. It is very cheap, and penetrates all the pores. It is good for all wood buildings, good for gates, farm wagons, rakes and forks, and for all rustic work exposed to the weather. It will pay its cost back again at least one thousand per cent.

On rainy days examine your mowers and reapers, and all other machinery of a similar character; clear off the grease on the axles which has been hardened with rust, and put all in good running order. Kerosene applied to such parts will enable you to clean them easily.

When any tool, harness, wagon, or anything else breaks, do not wait until you need it for use before repairing it, but get it mended at once. If a horse loses a shoe, do not wait till he becomes lame, but have it set.

Herbs, sweet and medicinal, designed for future use, should be gathered when in blossom and dried in the shade without heat. Tie them in bunches by the stalks, and hang them in an airy, dark loft or attic until they are dry, then put them away in paper bags.

A successful farmer makes it a rule to always raise twice as many potatoes as will be needed for his home demand; then if the price is high he has them to sell; if low, he gets a good value for them by feeding them out.

A good way to capture squash bugs is to lay pieces of boards under the vines. The bugs crawl under these at night for protection and may be picked up and exterminated.

Tanning.—The appended recipe for tanning skin with the wool or fur on—for use in sleighs or wagons, as house rugs, or for other purposes—is given by *City and Country.* "If the hides are not freshly taken off, soak them in water with a little salt until they are soft as when green. Then scrape the flesh off with a fleshing knife, or with a butcher's knife with a smooth round edge, and with sheepskins the wool should be washed clean with soft soap and water, and the suds be thoroughly rinsed out. For each skin take four ounces of alum and one half-ounce of borax. Dissolve these in one quart of hot water, and when cool enough to bear the hand stir in sufficient rye meal to make a thick paste with half an ounce of Spanish whiting. This paste is to be thoroughly spread over every part of the flesh side of the skin, which should be folded together lengthwise, wool side out, and left two weeks in an airy place. Then remove the paste, wash, and dry the skin; when not quite dry it must be worked and pulled and scraped with a knife made for the purpose, shaped like a chopping knife, or with a piece of hard wood made with a sharp edge. The more the skin is worked and scraped as it dries the more pliable it will be."

F. D. Curtis, who is full of suggestions about live stock, recommends stretching a heifer's teats to make them longer when necessary. In reply to that Dr. T. H. Hoskins says he has known calves to have their ears sucked by other calves, and a young lady once who had a "tip-tilted" nose, who tried to change it by rubbing it down, but with no result in either case.

If skimmed milk is good for cheese, why not for pigs and calves? It is good, of course, and worth more than many suppose. A painstaking farmer (name not given), who keeps accounts, says he sold his cream to a creamery for $400, and on the skimmed milk raised twenty-eight calves, which brought $280, and hogs, which sold for $600, and then had thirty pigs left, worth $300. This hardly looks as if there was much poverty or starvation in it, even in case he forgot to state how much table refuse and corn was given besides the skim-milk. What is peculiar about this sort of milk is that the less you skim it the better it is.

When cattle die with contagious diseases it has been proved that the danger does not cease by burying them. What to do at such a time becomes an important questiou, but a French chemist claims to have solved it. He says cut up the animal and "treat it" to sulphuric acid at 60° in wooden tanks, and it all turns soon to an innocuous syrup, with all the disease germs killed. Farmers generally are so little acquainted with the handling of sulphuric acid that it may be an obstacle to its use, but the directions given for making fertilizers from ground bones will probably answer. Too great a proportion of acid may use up the flesh and leave nothing for fertilizing afterward, but that even would be better than to spread contagion on the farm and through the neighborhood. The acid costs now, we think, from two to three cents a pound, and the carboys in which it is furnished by the city dealers can be returned. The "wooden tanks" can be old but sound, pork barrels. The acid must be dilluted somewhat, for bones at least, and must be handled with great care, as it will ruin clothes or burn the skin of those who dabble with it, but with proper care there is no trouble. After the "syrup" is obtained it can be mixed with any kind of dryer—muck, sawdust, coal ashes, road dust, etc.—and shoveled out and applied to the land, the acid itself being a good fertilizer. It does not destroy wooden vessels, but it is apt to leave them pretty clean.

Books and Periodicals.

We have received from the American Sunday-School Union Instalment IV of the Robert Raikes Libraries, consisting of the following 16mo. books, viz.: "Reuben Kent in the City," 166 pages; "The Way made Plain," part I, 264 pages; the same, part II, 240 pages; "Alone in London," 193 pages; "Henry Martyn," 246 pages; "Jane Hudson," 160 pages; "Sunny Madge," 115 pages; "Ben Holt's Good Name," and "Hungering and Thirsting," 197 pages; "Matty Gregg," 139 pages, and "Jessie's Work," 240 pages.

Here are nearly 2000 pages of good reading matter for the low price of $1, and we take great pleasure in calling attention to it.

Jewish Artisan Life. By Franz Delitzsch, D.D. Funk & Wagnall's Standard Library, 10 and 12 Dey street. Pp. 91. Price, 15c.

The name of Dr. Delitzsch is all that is needed to commend this work.

Lippincott's Magazine for September has an attractive table of contents, including several articles of special interest. An Italian watering-place," "Viareggio," is the subject of an illustrated paper, in which many features of seaside life that will be novel to American readers are amusingly depicted. Under the title of "An Episode of John Brown's Raid," Col. A. K. McClure gives an account of the singular adventures of Capt. Cook, whose counsel he was, and brings to light many interesting particulars in connection with the ill-starred expedition, and the state of public feeling in the border country. "In Suspense" is an anonymous production, but apparently from the pen of an English writer well acquainted with Carlyle, Bishop Wilberforce, and Beaconsfield, who are introduced as parties in a colloquy which takes place in a sort of purgatory, as indicated by the title and a quotation from Dante. "Five Graves in Montana," by S. B. Griffin, editor of the Springfield *Republican*, traces the history of a notorious gang of "road-agents," and the bold and stringent measures by which life and property were made secure in the Territory before it had been legally organized. "Our Summer Court in Schoharie," by P. Deming, is a very pleasant rural sketch, marked by a vein of quiet humor; and "The Metropolis of the Farm," by Edward C. Bruce, calls up all the associations connected with barns, treating the subject from an economical as well as picturesque point of view.

"The Jewel in the Lotos," which is illustrated with a beautiful frontispiece, maintains its interest; and the short stories, "Delia Grimwet," by Arlo Bates; "The Worst Man in the Troop," by Capt. Charles King, and "The Discipline of Paper Dolls," by Annie Eliot, are varied and entertaining. There are, as usual, several good things in the "Monthly Gossip." *Lippincott's* is always emphatically readable.

Christian Thought. September 1883. No. 3. Edited by Charles F. Deems. Contents: "The Spencerian Philosophy a Misinterpretation of the Doctrine of the Correlation of Forces," by Mr. S. H. Wilder, of New York; "Spontaneous Regeneration," by Charles F. Deems, D. D., LL. D., President of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy. New York: E. B. Treat, Publisher, 757 Broadway. $1.50 a year. 15 cents a number.

The Continent: An Illustrated Weekly Magazine. Conducted by Albion W. Tourgee. Contents: The Normandy of the Sea, illustrated, by Caroline Rollin Corson; Chautauqua, illustrated, by J. Ritner, Obed Edson, C. M. Nichols; All Out-Doors, VI, illustrated, by E. C. Gardner; In Tenebris, illustrated, by William Shields Liscomb; Judith: A Chronicle of Old Virginia, VII, VIII, IX, X, by Marion Harland; Horae Diei, poem, by Wm. Howard Carpenter; "Cle," by George W. Childs; The What-to-do Club, V, VI, VII, VIII, by Helen Campbell; Unanswered, poem, by Nathan D. Urner; Belinda, a novel, period III, chapter X, by Rhoda Broughton: Sea-Sickness, by D. C. McDonald; Our Quatorzieme, by R. Meade Bache; Some Hints About Studying Languages, by Charles Sooysmith; To My Children (in Futuro), poem, by H. C. Faulkner; Some Out-Door Notes, by Henry Litchfield West; Rose of the World, by Julia F. Magruder; Karen, by Lewis West Love, poem, by Chas. C. Marshall; Carlyle, poem, by E. J. McPhelim; A Lesson of To-Day, poem, by Charles Chamberlain; The Widow Lockery, by Angeline Teal; Migma; The Bookshelf; New Books; Scientific; In Lighter Vein, illustrated.

Our Continent Publishing Company, 36 South Eleventh street, corner Chestnut, Philadelphia.

The Pulpit Treasury. September, 1883. Vol. I., No. 5. Conducted by a corps of eminent clergymen. J. Sanderson, D. D., Managing Editor. Contents: Portrait of William Ormiston, D. D, LL. D., frontispiece; Sermons; Expository Lecture; Editorial; View of the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth avenue, N. Y.; Noted Preachers; Leading Thoughts of Sermons; Address to the Graduating Class; The Composition of Genesis, No. 2; The Christian Minister as a Pastor; The Sword of the Spirit; The Pulpit Treasury in the Family; Tongues of Fire, No. 3; The Chautauqua School of Theology; The American Institute of Christian Philosophy; Questions of the Day; Helps in Pastoral Work; Prayer Meeting Service; Christian Edification; Sunday-School Cause; Missions Fields; Helpful Hints to Workers; Light from the Orient on Bible Texts; Beautiful Thoughts; Illustrative Selections; Monthly Survey; Book Department.

New York: E. B. Treat, Publisher, 757 Broadway. Yearly in advance, $2.50; Clergymen, $2 00; Single copy, 25 cents.

Littell's Living Age. The numbers of the Living Age for September 1st and 8th contain The Life of Don John of Austria, Edinburgh; Luther, and The Analogies of Sailing, Contemporary; Napoleon's Marshals, Temple Bar; Ranche Life in the Far West, Macmillan; The Parcels Post, Saturday Review; Animal Life in the Malay Country, Spectator; Mirrors and Mirror Frames, Queen; Benvenuto Cellini, Maoris and Patchas, and In an Old Palace, All the Year Round; Sir Lyon Playfair on Vaccination, Times; The Charm of Fiction, Chambers' Journal; A Contemporary Notice of Gainsborough, Academy; with installments of "The Wizard's Son," "The Treasure of Franchard," and "Along the Silver Streak," and poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with the Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

Obituaries.

Died.—At Elk Lick, Somerset county, Pa., Aug. 12, Mrs. Sarah Keim, in the 73d year of her age. She was a faithful member of the Church.

Died.—In New Centreville, Somerset county, Pa., Aug. 15, 1883, of cholera infantum, Willie Balliet, only son of Rev. W. W. and Emma B. Deatrick, aged 1 year, 2 days.

"Where your treasure is there will your heart be also."

Died.—In this city, on the 5th inst., Charles Bladnner, son of Dr. A. S. and Amelia J. Gerhart, in the 3d year of his age.

Acknowledgments.

Statement

Of moneys received for Missions by the undersigned since last acknowledgment, viz.:

Received per Sophia U Gelbach, Treas of Christ Ref Ch Miss Society,	$ 60 00
Chas Santee, Treas Bd of Home Missions Gen'l Synod, income from A Dechant's legacy for past year,	17 22
Rev J S Hartzell, from St Jacob's congregation, Clarion Classis, 9 00; Zion's Valley cong, 5 00.	14 00
Rev I S Stahr, collected in his charge,	24 37
I G Gerhart, Treas Tohickon Classis, from Rev H F Seiple, Hilltown, 45 00; Rev G W Roth, Tinicum, 20c.; Rev L C Sheip, Doylestown, 9 00; Rev J C Leinbach, Riegelsville, 20 00; Rev A F Zeigler, Keller's, 26 00; Rev J M Hartzell, Leidytown, 5 00; Rev S K Gross, Ridge Valley, 1 00; Rev Jacob Kehm, Indian Creek, 23 45.	129 65
Rev Wm M Deatrick, Treas Mercersburg Classis, from St Paul's Ch, Waynesboro, 15 85; Trinity Ch, do, 10 50.	26 35
Rev Thos S Johnston, D D, Treas Lebanon Classis, from Ref cong, Tamaqua, Rev Fisher, 20 00; Bernville charge, Rev T C Leinbach, 48 75; Tulpehocken chg, Rev Chas S Leinbach, D D, late pastor, 90 00.	158 75
Annsville charge, Rev Dr Heisler, pastor, 103 00; Schaefferstown charge, 12 00; Schuylkill Haven do, 72 00.	187 00
Rev J H Pannebaker, Treas Lanc Classis, from Manheim chg, 10 00; St Stephen's Ch, Lancaster, 10 95; Collected at meeting of Classis, 9 58; New Providence chg, 7 00; New Holland charge, 10 44.	47 97
Rev W A Haas, Treas West Susquehanna Classis, from Boalsburg chg, 12 69; St John's cong, Williamsport, 11 10; Centre Hall chg, 30 03; Mifflinsburg chg, 28 72.	82 54
Miss Ella Umberger, late Treas of the Miss Soc of 2d Ref Ch, Harrisburg, Pa,	38 56
Rev D B Shuey, from Ref Miss Church, Emporia, Kansas,	7 00
Total,	$793 41

Church Extension.

Received per Frances Hartman, Teacher of the Rosebud Mission Band, of Trinity Ref Ch, York, for East Portland, Oregon, Mission,	$28 00
Charles Santee, Esq., from Mrs Mary A Schmeltzer, Treas of the Ladies' Mission Soc of the Ref Ch, Dakota, Ill,	20 00
Total,	$48 00

Washington Mission.

Received per Wm M Deatrick, Treas etc, from St Paul's Ref Ch, Waynesboro, Pa,	$10 00

Wm. H. Seibert.

Home Missions.

Received from Rev Dr Geo Wolff,	$125 00
" " Rev E J Fogel,	117 50
" " Rev F W Kremer,	284 00
" " Rev Eli Keller,	25 00
" " Rev H W Herbert,	20 00
" " Rev S M Hench,	23 15
" " Rev Dr J B Shumaker,	50 00
" " Rev L G Kremer,	5 00
" " Rev H Leisse,	50 00
" " Rev J H Hartman,	15 00
" " Rev H T Spangler,	10 82
Juvenile Miss Soc, Grace Ref Ch, Phila,	12 00
Total,	$737 47

F. W. Kremer, Treas.

Religious Intelligence.

At Home.

In Oregon there are seventeen Episcopal clergymen, including the bishop, and 26 churches and missions; 889 communicants, and 922 Sunday-school scholars. Last year's contributions reached $25,224.

Mrs. Chandler, the widow of Hon. Zachariah Chandler, has made a liberal donation to the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the Northwest to establish a scholarship in the Woman's Medical College of Chicago for the purpose of educating women as Medical Foreign Missionaries.

The *Religious Herald*, Baptist, reports thirty-seven churches in Connecticut as having vacant pulpits. It says the number may appear large, but the churches find no difficulty in securing supplies. Several of them have negotiations in progress. Quite a number are content to remain as they are, and quite a number of others will probably continue as they are until they or the men they employ are more considerate in their demands.

The Memorial Lutheran Church of Washington, D. C., was the scene of a farewell meeting on the evening of August 21, when six missionaries of the General Synod of the Church took leave of their friends preparatory to sailing for India on August 25. The missionaries were the Rev. Dr. E. Unangst and wife; the Rev. Luther B. Wolf and wife, of Gettysburg, Penn.; Miss Fannie M. Dryden, of Carthage College, Ill., and Miss Anna S. Kugler, late assistant-surgeon of the State Asylum at Norristown, Penn.

A Christian Convention to be presided over by Mr. D. L. Moody, will be held in Farwell Hall, Chicago, September 19 and 20. Various topics bearing upon Christian work will be discussed; among others, "How to interest and set at work the lay element of our churches;" "How music may be used to the best advantage in controlling and promoting Christian Work," and "How the foreign population may be evangelized." Pastors and laymen of all evangelical denominations are invited to be present, and participate in the exercises.

The last Minutes of the Connecticut Congregational Association show that in that State there have been during the last year only twelve infant baptisms to a thousand communicants, while the Presbyterians average twenty-five to a thousand, the Methodists thirty-one, and the Episcopalians sixty-eight. If there were no question of duty in the matter, it would seem as if the privilege of bringing the little ones to the Savior in a solemn consecration service, would be so great that the parents of every child would be eager to avail themselves of it.

The officials of the Reformed Dutch Board of Foreign Missions say: "The receipts for the first quarter of the fiscal year amounted to $7,630.30, viz.: May, $1,837.65; June, $2,412.87; July, $3,379.78. The receipts of the same time last year were $14,418 96, or nearly twice the income of this year. The revenues of the Board for the quarter have not been so small since 1878, when they amounted to $5,230,83. The treasury needs nearly $6,000 a month to meet the drafts from the missions. The expenditures of the quarter have been $18,000. The difference between income and outlay has been about $10,000 to August 1."

The "Thornwell Seminary" for orphans, Clinton, S. C., which is a large and handsome building, to be used solely for school and chapel work, was dedicated on the 28th ult. Rev. Jas. H. Thornwell, son of the Rev. Dr. Thornwell, whose name the institution bears, preached the dedication sermon. The Thornwell Orphanage, for the use of which this new house was erected, is a Presbyterian Orphanage. Its system is that adopted by Immanuel Wichern, of Germany. The children are gathered into families of about twenty, each with its own superior officers. The seminary is to be the general gathering ground of all the houses.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church will hold its annual meeting at 805 Broadway during the first two weeks of November. The committee is composed of the Bishops of the Church, of the representatives of the twelve General Conference districts, of a select number of clergymen and laymen in the vicinity of New York and of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Society. All important matters relating to the missionary movements of Methodism are determined by this body; as, the amount of money to be raised by each annual conference, the distribution of funds to the several foreign and domestic fields, the enlargement of old and the establishment of new mission stations. It is the Missionary Senate of Methodism, and to its deliberations the whole church looks forward with eager interest.

During an emotional service at the Salvation Army's headquarters in Baltimore on August 21 a boy arose in great excitement, and, making his way to the platform, knelt down in token of repentance. Captain Weaver was just approaching to congratulate him, when the boy, whose emotion had probably vanished as suddenly as it came, jumped to his feet and moved away. "Stop that boy! Arrest him! Don't let him leave the hall!" shouted the Captain. Everybody arose, and in a moment the room was in an uproar. The boy ran down the aisle and into the street, pursued by the Captain and a crowd of so-called worshipers, and was soon arrested by a policeman, taken to the station-house, and charged with disturbing the service. At this point Dr. Alexander Hill and another witness, who had been at the meeting, appeared in the boy's behalf, and the complaint was dismissed. Unfortunately Captain Weaver was also allowed to depart in peace.—*Christian Union.*

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Haverford College to correct some statements in an editorial of that paper on "The Decadence of Quakerism," says:

"The Yearly Meeting which has just closed its sessions in Philadelphia is one which represents a part of that body holding Unitarian views which followed Elias Hicks in what is known as the 'separation' of 1828. The far larger portion of those calling themselves Friends are evangelical in their doctrine, and have not six but eleven Yearly Meetings on this continent, viz.: Canada, New England, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Western Iowa, and Kansas. In addition to these there are the Yearly Meetings of London and Dublin, and the small bodies in Norway and Australasia. They have also flourishing missions in India, Madagascar, on Mount Lebanon, and among the Roman Catholics of Mexico, besides their work among our own Indians and in the home mission field.

"With the exception of a few Eastern Meetings it is rather remarkable that the bulk of the members are comparatively young people instead of being 'almost invariably middle-aged or venerable old people,' as is stated, and it may be owing in part to this fact that the decline in numbers which was so apparent twenty-five years ago has been arrested almost everywhere. The membership in North Carolina has more than doubled since 1868, and in Indiana, Iowa and Kansas the increase has been very large."

"What's worth doing is worth doing well."

[Extract from analysis of Prof. Cornwall.]

"The "Ivory" Soap is also well made, no greasy fats being left in it, while the Alkali is thoroughly combined, so that it will not injure the most delicate fabrics."

Very respectfully yours,

H. B. CORNWALL,

Prof. of Chemistry College of New Jersey, Princeton, N.J.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS ARE CERTAINLY BEST

having been so decreed at every **Great World's Industrial Competition for Sixteen Years**; *no other American organs having been found equal at any.* Also considering quality, **cheapest.** Style 109; 3¼ octaves, sufficient compass and power for the full parts of popular sacred and secular music in schools or families, at only **$22. One hundred other styles** at $30, $57, $66, $72, $78, $93, $108, $114 to $500 and up. *The larger styles are not merely* UNEQUALED *but wholly* UNRIVALED *by any other organs.* For cash, easy payments or rented. New illustrated Catalogue Free.

The MASON AND HAMLIN Organ and Piano Co., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 E. 14th St. (Union Square). New York; 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago

You will find upon examination that my stock of Pianos and Organs equals in variety, that of all the other houses in the city combined, and at prices much lower.

Having the sole Agency of several of the leading makers, I am enabled to offer an assortment of instruments that cannot be found elsewhere.

My "One Price System" enables me to sell Pianos and Organs at one uniform price, hence a child can deal as safely as the sharpest buyer, every instrument being plainly marked with its exact and only selling price.

C. J. HEPPE,

One-Price Piano and Organ Depot,

COR. 6th AND THOMPSON STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE | The Family Wash Blue. For sale by Grocers. WILBERGER, Prop'r, 232 N. Second Street, Phila'a

Warranted 6 Years.

$115 For Only $49.75

25 STOPS. 9 Full Sets GOLDEN TONGUE Reeds.

PIPE ORGANS {25 STOPS} ONLY $49.75

INCLUDING BENCH, BOOK AND MUSIC. Or if order is given and remittance made within Five days from date of this Newspaper a further reduction of $4.00 will be given. I desire this Pipe and Parlor Organ introduced without delay, hence this GREAT REDUCTION.

REGULAR PRICE, $115.00. If you are in want of an Organ, order at once from this advertisement, or if you are unable to buy now write your reasons why. Remember this offer cannot be continued after the limited time of Thirteen Days has expired, as the AUTUMN AND WINTER MONTHS are fast approaching, when I sell thousands at the regular price. Read the following brief description, and let me hear from you anyway, whether you buy or not.

25 USEFUL STOPS, AS FOLLOWS:

1. VOIX CELESTE.—The sweet, pure, exalted tones produced from this Stop are beyond description.

2. Powerful BOX SUB-BASS—New and Original. The thundering tones produced from this Stop are without a parallel in Organ building.

3. Double Octave COUPLER—Doubles the power of the Organ. Couples octaves right and left.

4. PICCOLO.—Variety of music which makes the Piccolo the most difficult and expensive Stop to build in the world.

5. SAXAPHONE.—The beautiful effect of this Stop is "Beatty's favorite." It is very excellent and adds greatly to this wonderful Organ.

6. FRENCH HORN.—A Stop which imitates a full orchestra and brass band.

7. DIAPASON.—Draws a full set of tuneful Golden Reeds.

8. DULCIANA.—A full set of Reeds used in ordinary Organs is drawn by this Stop.

9. VOX HUMANA.—Tremulant, which, by the aid of a FAN WHEEL, imitates the human voice.

10 VOX JUBILANTE.—This Stop, when used in conjunction with Stops Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, peals forth most delightful music.

11—Æolian. 12—Clarionet. 13—Cello. 14—Violina. 15—Clarabella. 16—Grand Forte. 17—Melodia. 18—Bourdon. 19—Viol di Gamba. 20—Viola Dolce. 21—Grand Expressione. 22—Harp Æolian. 23—Echo. 24—Aerostatic Expression Indicator. 25—Grand Organ. The last fifteen (15) Stops are operated in direct conjunction with above ten (10) bringing forth, at command of the performer, most charming music, with beautiful orchestral effect, from a mere whisper, as it were, to a grand burst of harmony. Its THUNDERING TONES, while using the full Organ, must be heard to be appreciated. Height, 70 inches; Length, 46 inches; Depth, 24 inches.

☞ This original Pipe Organ contains NINE (9) SETS GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, as follows:—1st. Five (5) Octave Set Diapason Reeds; 2d, Five (5) Full Set Dulciana Reeds; 3d, Sweet Voix Celeste Reeds of three Full Octaves; 4th, One (1) Full Octave Powerful Manual Boxed Sub-Bass Reeds; 5th, Two (2) Octaves or one each of Piccolo and Saxaphone Reeds combined; 6th, Set Soft Cello Reeds; 7th, Set Violina Reeds; 8th, Set Diapason Reeds; 9th, Set Clarionet Reeds. Above Nine Sets Reeds are original, and covered by United States Patents.

☞ This PIANOFORTE UPRIGHT PIPE AND PARLOR ORGAN contains Five Full Octaves, One Manual or Keyboard, Handsome Walnut Case, Receptacle for Book and Sheet Music, Lamp Stands, Handles, Rollers, Treble Upright Bellows, immense power, Steel Springs, &c. Right Knee Swell, also Left Grand Organ Knee Swell, by which the full power of this Organ may be obtained at pleasure, by use of the knee, without removing the hands from the keyboard. $115.00 ORGANS FOR ONLY $49.75

In order to introduce this beautiful PIANO PIPE ORGAN without delay, I offer it for only $49.75, providing offer is accepted and order given within Thirteen (13) Days from date of this Newspaper. ☞ CLIP THIS NOTICE AND MAIL WITH ORDER. ☜

This Notice if sent by mail to reader of the MESSENGER, together with only $49.75 CASH, by P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Check or Bank Draft, mailed within the limited time as specified, I hereby agree to receive same in full payment for one of my Beatty Organs, New Style, No. 9999, &c. Money refunded with interest at 6 per cent. from date your remittance, if not as represented after year's use. DANIEL F. BEATTY.

My sole object is to have this Pipe Organ introduced, without a moment's delay, so as to sell thousands at the regular price for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, and to this end I am willing to offer at a sacrifice so to introduce quickly, as every one sold sells others. It is shipped at $49.75 as an advertisement. All I ask in return of you is to show the instrument to your circle of friends, who are sure to order at REGULAR PRICE. The instrument speaks for itself; it sings its own praises. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO ACCEPT THIS GREAT OFFER, WRITE ME YOUR REASONS WHY.

Friends of yours may desire an Organ. Call their attention to this advertisement. If they are from home mail this offer to them. If you can conveniently help me extend the sale of these POPULAR INSTRUMENTS I shall certainly appreciate your efforts. ☞ So anxious am I to have this Organ quickly introduced that to all who order within Five days from date of this Newspaper a further allowance of $4.00 will be given. You should, if possible, order within Five days, thus securing the $4.00 extra. Remember, positively no orders for this handsome Pipe Organ will be executed for less than the regular price $115.00 after the limited time as specified above has expired, thus if you order within Five days it costs $45.75, within 13 days $49.75, after that date $115.00 each.

Address or Call upon the Manufacturer, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

The Store of John Wanamaker

is a vast

Magazine of Merchandise

in the heart of the city,

Adjoining New City Hall,

Philadelphia.

At all seasons complete assortments of Dry Goods, Costumes, Silks, Laces, Millinery, Hosiery, Underwear, Hats, Shoes, Linens, Carpets, Furniture, China, Fancy Goods, Souvenirs.

Travelers stopping over a train are three minutes' walk from Broad Street Station, and five minutes by car to Reading Station. Toilet-rooms and Lunch-rooms within the house.

Absolutely Reliable Goods and guaranteed Proper Prices.

30 DAYS! SPECIAL CARPET SALE

☞ TO CLOSE OUT SUCH PATTERNS AS ARE OUT OF LOOM.

300 Pieces (about 20 Patterns) of our best STANDARD VELVETS, much superior for service than Moquette Carpets.

250 Pieces (about 25 Patterns) of Best 5-Frame BODY BRUSSELS, suitable for Parlors, Bed-Rooms, Offices, etc. OUR MAKE, and Standard Goods,

300 Pieces (about 25 Patterns) of our Standard TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. We manufacture cheaper grades, but have not as yet placed them on our Retail floors, as we are offering our Standard Goods for about the same prices.

250 Pieces (about 20 Patterns) Extra Super, ALL-WOOL CARPETS. All of which we offer at the following prices:

VELVETS (Sold last season at $1.60) now	*$1.25 per yard.*
BODY BRUSSELS (sold last season at $1.50) now.	*1.15 "*
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS (lost season $1) now	*80 & 75c "*
EXTRA SUPER ALL-WOOL INGRAINS (Market value $1)	*75c "*

The above prices are fully 25 per cent. lower than we have ever before named. Such an opportunity is seldom offered, and will close out the above quickly.

J. & J. DOBSON, MANUFACTURERS, 809 & 811 Chestnut St., Phila.

August 20, 1883.

Enormous Saving to Schools

7c. S. S. LIBRARIES. Over three million sold already. The enormous expense of the Sunday-school library a thing of the past. $2 to $3 now buys a library which before cost $40 to $65. The largest and best of books at less than 7 cents each. First fifty-two reprints of the best books written. Selections from over 1,000 volumes—original prices varying from 60c. to $2.15; the whole fifty two books originally costing $57.45, averaging $1.10½ each. Volumes from No. 52 to 104 written expressly for us, by the best Sunday-school writers. Above 104 partly new and partly reprints. In printing so cheaply we do not sacrifice durability or quality. In point of fact, our cheap books will outlast the expensive ones. Being wire-stitched, the leaves can not come out unless torn out. The limp covers preserve the books better than the heavy board covers of the ordinary books. Being flexible, they can be bent back, folded over, or even rolled, without injury, making them almost indestructible. Every book thoroughly sound and evangelical, but nothing sectarian or partisan. Each book numbered and containing descriptive catalogue of the whole.

CATALOGUE. (*Please order by number.*)

1 Jessica's First Prayer.
2 The King's Servants.
3 Dairyman's Daughter.
4 Whiter than Snow; Little
5 Alone in London. [Dot.
6 Children of Cloverly.
7 Little Bessie; French Bessie.
8 The Giant-Killer.
9 Ursula's Girlhood.
10 Lost Gip; Little Meg's Chil
11 Newlyn House. [dren.
12 Toon Gillies.
13 What is her Name?
14 Willie's Money-Box.
15 Fern Glen.
16 Sunbeam Susette.
17 Rose, Robin and Little May.
18 Apron Strings.
19 Children of the Great King.
20 Nellie's Dark Days.
21 On the Way.
22 A Double Story.
23 Gutta Percha Willie.
24 My Brother and I.
25 Madie Grant.
26 Coming to the Light.
27 Deepdale End.
28 Winifred Bertram.
29 Life's Struggles.
30 Work and Wages.
31 Time Will Tell.
32 Adventures of Kwi.
33 Ethel Linton.
34 Rescued from Egypt.
35 Through the Needle's Eye.
36 Peter the Apprentice.
37 The Wood Carvers.
38 Mrs. Dobbs' Dull Boy.
39 Bernie's White Chicken;
40 Sheer Off [Eda May.
41 Silver Keys.
42 Truth is Always Best.
43 Ministering Children, Part I.
44 Ministering Children, Part II.
45 Nettie's Miss'n; Lit. Margery.
46 Margery's City Home.
47 The Poor Clerk.
48 Pilgrim Street.
49 Silver Sands.
50 King Jack of Hayfields.
51 Little Brown Girl. [Letter.
52 Tom Green; The Tinker's
53 Mr. Henderson's Failure.
54 General Peg and Her Staff.
55 How the Buttoned Boots
56 Sadie's Summer [Marched.
57 Hugalda's Trials and Tri-
58 Joyce Harley. [umphs.
59 Fireside Talks on Genesis.
60 Childhood of Jesus. [Part I.
61 Tempest Trest'd
62 Ezra's Mission.
63 Glimpses of Two Lives.
64 From Wrong to Right.
65 Ten Days' Happenings.
66 Two Sisters of Little Hope.
67 Jimmy Beverly's Journal.
68 Alice Erwin.
69 Fireside Talks on Genesis.
70 Right is Right. [Part II.
71 Frank for Himself.
72 Lyman.
73 Kenneth.
74 Florence.
75 Willing Workers.
76 A Commonplace Girl.
77 Margery Kramer's School-
78 The Quartette. [days.
79 Robbie's Vacation.
80 Lulu Preston's Trials and Triumphs.
81 Sadie's School Life.
82 Playing at Living.
83 Kenneth and His Friends.
84 Memoirs of a Mirror.
85 Joe and Harry
86 Fred, the Backwoods Boy.
87 Bloomfield Rock.
88 Father's Lost Will.
89 No Fiction.
90 Barebacks.
91 Margery Kramer in the City.
92 Tom Saunders.
93 Peg of the Royal Guard.
94 Girl Life at Willowville.
95 Fred and His Friends.
96 The Young Housekeeper.
97 At Elm.
98 Clear the Way.
99 Faith Christie's Experiments.
100 Margery in the South.
101 Burden-Bearing.
102 A Rough Voyage.
103 Glimpses of the Edingtons.
104 Tom, Dick and Harry.
105 More than Conquerors.
106 Sought and Saved.
107 Lionel Franklin's Victory.
108 History of a Threepenny Bit; Frank Spencer's Rule of
109 The Harker Family. [Life.
110 Christie's Old Organ.
111 Frank Oldfield.
112 Tim's Troubles.
113 True to His Colors.
114 The Distiller's Daughter.
115 Greyledge.
116 Rachel Noble's Experience.
117 Doing and Dreaming.
118 Mother Herring's Chicken.
119 Brought Home.
120 Our Poll and other stories.
121 Rachel and the S. C.
122 Cobwebs and Cables.
123 Fearndale.
124 David's Little Lad.
125 Alec Green.
126 Buy your Own Cherries
127 Grandmother Dear.
128 Jennie's Geranium.
129 The Brewer's Family.
130 Sidney Gray.
131 Froggie's Little Brother.
132 Jessie's Struggles.
133 Dot and Her Treasures.
134 Jessie Dyson; John Worth.
135 Faith Hayne.
136 Scamp and I.
137 Caleb Deane's Clock, and other stories.
138 Black Bob. Scrub, the Workhouse boy.
139 Millerton People.
140 Duties and Duties.
141 The Curse of Telford.
142 The Scathed and Saved.
143 Castle Williams; or, the Children's War on Bottle Jack.
144 Ruth and Her Friends.
145 Old Bill's Good Angel.
146 Mabel's Experience.
147 The Cousins.
148 Under the Curse of the Cup.
149 Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
150 Louis' School Days.
151 Blossom and Blight.
152 A Candle Lighted by the Lord.
153 Bruey.
154 History of a Shilling, Toil and Trust.
155 Wee Donald, Chips.
156 Digging a Grave with a Wine-glass. Little blind May.
157 The Manor House Mystery. May's Sixpence.
158 Owen's Hobby.
159 Gathered Temperance Tales.
160 Job Lufton's Rest.
161 Brought to Light.
162 Nothing Like Example.
163 Little Faith. The Diver's Daughter.
164 Dora's bow.
165 The Hermit of Holcombe.
166 Danesbury House.
167 War on the Weed. A Fear-
168 Drift. [ful bondage.
169 Merton Lodge.
170 Zoe.

PRICES.—Postpaid, 10 or more, 7½cts. each; 30 or more, 7½cts. each; 50 or more, 7cts. each, 100 or more, 6¾cts. each; 200 or more, 6½cts. each. Sample book and envelope, 10cts. Descriptive catalogue free. Address, DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.

THE CELESTIAL SYMBOL INTERPRETED

"The Sun of Righteousness Shall Arise With Healing in His Wings."—MALACHI.

The Natural Wonders and Spiritual Teachings of the SUN unfolded and explained, and the beautiful Analogies between the Sun of Nature and the Sun of Righteousness clearly traced out. A new work by Rev. H. W. Morris, D. D. Full of Inspiration, Able, Earnest, Brilliant, Devout. More Interesting than Romance. AGENTS WANTED NOW. Address J. C. McCURDY & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

THE CREAM OF ALL BOOKS OF ADVENTURE. PIONEER HEROES AND DARING DEEDS.

The thrilling adventures of all the hero-explorers and fighters with Indians, outlaws and wild beasts, over our whole country, from the earliest times to the present. Lives and famous exploits of DeSoto, LaSalle, Standish, Boone, Kenton, Brady, Crockett, Bowie, Houston, Carson, Custer, Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Gens. Miles and Crook, great Indian Chiefs and scores of others. GORGEOUSLY ILLUSTRATED with 175 fine engravings. AGENTS WANTED. Low priced and beats anything to sell.

SILKS FOR PATCH-WORK

In blocks of all sizes, colors and designs. Send six 2c stamps for samples. Yale Silk Works, New Haven, Ct.

Established 1853. KEYSTONE Slate and Soapstone Works.

SLATE MANTELS

Of the latest and most beautiful designs, and all other Slate and Soapstone Work on hand or made to order. JOS. S. MILLER & BRO., Manufacturers. Office and Salesroom: 1210 Ridge Avenue. Factory: 1211 & 1213 Spring Garden St., P. O. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also Chimes and Peals. MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells and Chimes for Churches, Tower Clocks, &c., &c. Prices and catalogues sent free. Address H. McSHANE & Co., Baltimore, Md.

For Gas or Oil

BAILEY'S Compound Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS REFLECTORS! A wonderful invention for lighting CHURCHES Opera Houses, Halls, Store-rooms, &c., &c. Rapidly superceding all others. Latest & handsomest designs. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. N. B.—Plainer styles for manufactories. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List. BAILEY REFLECTOR CO. 81 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IVINS, DIETZ & MAGEE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTH, WHITE CANTON MATTINGS, FANCY RED CHECK MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, &c.

No. 52 SOUTH SECOND STREET, AND NO. 43 STRAWBERRY STREET, Above Chestnut, PHILADELPHIA.

First Street West of Second.

☞ A full assortment of latest styles at low prices.

A KEY THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH SOLD by Watchmakers. By mail, 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & CO., 35 Dey St., N. Y. AND NOT WEAR OUT.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Phila., Pa.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me.

No Risk; Yet a Solid 10 per Cent.

RAPID ACCUMULATION

Can Handle Sums, Large or Small.

Solid as English Consols or U. S. Bonds.

For Circular, address the CENTRAL ILLINOIS FINANCIAL AGENCY, Jacksonville, Ill.

1883. 1883.

LESSON HELPS AND PERIODICALS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS,

PUBLISHED BY THE

Reformed Church Publication Board,

REV. CHAS. G. FISHER, Superintendent,

907 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

GUARDIAN.

A monthly Magazine for Young Men and Women and for Sunday-school Teachers. The Sunday-school has a special Department, in which are the Lessons and Comments, or Notes for use of Teachers. A valuable assistant in the study and teaching of the Sunday-school Lessons from the Reformed standpoint.

Rev. J. H. DUBBS, D. D., Editor.

Single Copy $1.25 per year. Over 5 copies to one address, $1.00 per copy, one year.

SCHOLAR'S QUARTERLY.

The Sunday-school scholar's assistant in the study of the Lessons, containing the Lessons and Comments, or Notes for the Scholars. Issued Quarterly, four numbers a year.

One No., 5 cts. Single copy, one year, 20 cts. Over 5 copies to one address, 15 cts. each one year.

ADVANCED LESSON PAPER,

$7.80 a hundred, per year.

PRIMARY LESSON PAPER,

FOR THE SMALLER SCHOLARS. Illustrated. $7.80 a hundred, per year.

CHILD'S TREASURY,

An Illustrated Paper. Issued Monthly and Semi-Monthly.

ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF ADVANCED SCHOLARS.

Rev. R. L. GERHART, Editor.

Single copy, monthly, 25 cts. Semi-monthly, 40 cts. per year. Over 5 copies, to one address, monthly, 15 cts. a copy. Semi-monthly, 28 cts. a copy, per year.

SUNSHINE,

An Illustrated Paper for the Little Folks.

Issued Weekly, single copy, 35 cts. per year. Over 5 copies, 25 cts. a copy, per year.

All Subscriptions to be Paid in Advance.

ALL SENT POSTAGE PAID.

Specimen Copies Sent on Application.

SYNOD OF THE POTOMAC.

Still Better Rates—$17.30.

After mailing notice and announcement that appeared in a late issue of the MESSENGER, a letter came to hand from Elder G. S. Griffith, stating that he had received the offer of round trip tickets from Baltimore to Newton and return for $17.30. Accordingly, this route has been selected. It is by steamboat from Baltimore to West Point, Va., and thence to Richmond, Danville, Salisbury and Newton by rail. Certainly, at these rates, there should be a pretty full attendance at Synod.

Tickets good for thirty days, with the privilege of stopping at different points of interest on the way.

WILLIAM M. DEATRICK,
Stated Clerk.

Mercersburg, Pa., Aug. 27, 1883.

PITTSBURGH SYNOD.

This Synod will meet in annual sessions in Trinity Reformed Church, Kittanning, Pa., Sept. 26th, 1883, at 7.30 o'clock, P. M.

Pastors will please send the credentials of their delegate elders to the Clerk at least ten days before the meeting of Synod, according to the rule of Synod.

Orders for Excursion rates will be furnished on the A. V. R., at least.

H. F. KEENER,
Clerk of Synod.

Berlin, Pa., August 23, 1883.

NOTICE.

Delegates and others having business with the Pittsburg Synod, to convene in Kittanning, Sept. 26, 1883, and who intend to be present, will please notify me to that effect, at least ten days before the meeting, to secure entertainment.

D. S. DIEFFENBACHER,
Pastor loci.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices.

MONDAY, September 10, 1883.

COTTON was quiet but steady on a basis of 10½c. for middling uplands; 10c. for low middlings, and 8¾c. for good ordinary.

FEED.—Sales of 2 cars good Winter bran, to arrive this week, at $16; 1 car do. do. spot, at $16.25: and 1 car fancy do. do. at $16.50 ℔ ton.

FLOUR.—We quote: Western and Pennsylvania superfine, $3.25@3.62½; do. do. extras, $3.75@4.25; Pennsylvania extra family, $5; Ohio do., $5.50@6.15; Indiana do., $5.50@6.15; St. Louis and Southern Illinois do., $5.50@6.15. Rye flour moves slowly at $3.75 ℔ bbl. for prime.

WHEAT.—We quote: No. 2 red, September, $1.14½ bid and $1.14½ asked; October, $1.16 bid and $1.16¾ asked; November, $1.17¾ bid and $1.18½ asked; December, $1.19 bid and $1.21 asked.

CORN.—Sales of 600 bushels No. 3 mixed, in grain depot, at 60c.; 1200 bushels do. do. track, at 61c.; 1200 bushels steamer mixed in grain depot at 61c.; 1200 bushels steamer high mixed in grain depot at 62c.; 600 bushels sail mixed track at 62c.; 600 bushels do. do. grain depot at 62½c.; 600 bushels sail high mixed, track, at 63c.; 600 bushels sail yellow, in Twentieth Street Elevator at 63½c.

OATS.—Sales of 5000 bushels No. 2 white November at 36½c., closing as follows: No. 2 white September, 34c. bid and 35c. asked; do. October, 34½c. bid and 35c. asked; do. November, 35½c. bid and 36½c. asked; do. December, 36¾c. bid and 37½c. asked.

PROVISIONS.—Warthman's and Alburger's beef—City family, per bbl., $13.50; do. packets, $12.50; do. No. 1 mess, $11.50; beef hams, $24@24 50; India mess beef, in tierces, $19; dried beef, $19@20. Pork: Mess, new, $14@15; do. prime mess, $16. Hams: Smoked, per lb., 14@14½c.; do. S. P. fully cured, 12½@13½c. Sides: smoked, 9c.; do. in salt, 8c. Shoulders: In dry salt, 6½@6½c.; do. smoked, 7@7¾c.; do. pickle, 7@7½c.; do. smoked, 8¾@9c. Bellies: in pickle, 10½c.; do. smoked, 11½@12c. Lard: City, refined, $9.25@9.50; do. steam, $8.62½@8.75; do. butchers', loose, $8 25.

TALLOW was firm at 7¾c. for city and 7½@8¼c. for country.

BUTTER.—We quote: Creamery, Pennsylvania extra, 21@22c.; firsts, 19@20c.; do. Western extra, 21@22c; firsts, 19@20c.; do. imitation, extra, 14@16c.; Western, dairy, extra, 14@15c.; firsts, 12@13c.; factory, extra, 12c.; firsts, 8@10c.; prints, Pennsylvania, extra, 22@25c.; firsts, 16@20c.; seconds, 12@15c.; grease, scrapings and common butter, 4@5c.; common and medium shipping grades, 7@9c.

CHEESE.—We quote: New York factory, new choice, 11@11½c.; do. do. fair to good, 10@10½c.; Ohio, new choice, 9@9½c.; do. fair to good, 8@8½c.; Pennsylvania creamery, part skims, fancy, 5@5½c.; do. do. fair to prime, 3@4c.; do. do. skims, choice, 2½@3c.; do. do. rejected, ½@1c.

DRESSED POULTRY.—We quote: Old fowls, hens, Pennsylvania, 15c.; do. do. Western, 14@14½c.; do. roosters, 8@9c.; Spring chickens, three to four pounds per pair, 15@16c.; do. do. small sizes, 13@14c.

EGGS.—We quote: Pennsylvania and New Jersey, extra, 23c.; firsts, 22½c.; Delaware and Maryland extra, 23c.; firsts, 22½c.; Western, extra, 22c.; firsts, 21½c.

GREEN FRUITS.—We quote: Apples, Fancy, crate, 75c.; do. maiden blush, choice, per bbl., $3@3.50; sour, per bbl., good to choice, $1.50@2.25; peaches, white, prime, per basket, 50@65c.; do. extra, per basket, 70c.@$1; do. do. extra, per basket, yellow, prime, 60@70c.; do. extra, per basket, 75c.@$1.20. Watermelons, extras, per 100, $10@12; do. prime, per 100, $6@8; do. culls, $2@4; citron, Jersey, per basket, 20@30c.; pears, Bartlett, per basket, choice, 75c.@$1; do. do. fair to good, 50@60c.; do. common, and cooking, per basket, 25@35c.; York State, Bartlett, $4@5; grapes, Concord, per lb., 2@3c. plums, Damson, per ½ bushel crate, $1@1.25; Blue, per do., $1.25@1.50; do. Green Gages, ℔ do., $1.25@1.50; do. Copper, ℔ bushel, $1.50@1.75.

LIVE POULTRY.—We quote: Fowls, hens, near by, 14c.; do. do. mixed lots, 13c.; do. Southern and Western, 12@13c.; roosters, old, 7@8c.; Spring, small and medium, 12@13c.; do. large, 14c.

VEGETABLES.—Onions are dull and unchanged. We quote: Potatoes, Early rose, Jersey, ℔ bbl., $1.25@1.50; Jerseys, per bushel, 45@50. Onions, per bbl., $1.75@2.

Live Stock Prices.

The receipts for the week were: Beeves, 3200; sheep, 9000; hogs, 4300. Previous week, Beeves, 3200: sheep, 15,000; hogs, 4200.

BEEF CATTLE.—Although the supply of beeves was light, prices were a shade off. Quotations: Extra, 6⅝@6¾c.; good, 5¾@6¼c.; medium, 5¼@5⅝c.; common, 4¼@5c.; Texans, 4½@5¼c.

CITY DRESSED BEEVES were fairly active and closed at 6½@9c.

DRESSED SHEEP were active and closed higher at 7@10c. Lambs, at 10@13c.

A Royal Food Preservative.—Tribune.

"REX MAGNUS"

(THE MIGHTY KING.)

What it is, and What it Does.

IT IS THE

HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVATIVE

and, as its name signifies, a Mighty King, an invincible conqueror. It is *safe, tasteless, pure and harmless.* Its special field of usefulness is in the preservation of food, such as fish, meats, oysters, cream, etc., either in large or small quantities—*and it does it.*

Stubborn and Incontestible Truths.

Cream, oysters, meats, etc., preserved by this method may be carried across the continent, or shipped to Europe, retaining their freshness and purity without the use of ice or any refrigerating appliance; or they may be kept at home for days and weeks even in the hottest weather, *improving in taste*, besides saving much time and expense in the cost of ice and trouble in going to market.

A 35 days test, in a temperature averaging 70°.

Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, the well-known chemist, and for more than twenty-five years identified with the scientific department of Yale College, furnishes the following report concerning Rex Magnus:

"My tests of 35 days in daily mean temperature of 70°, on meats, &c., bought in open market have certainly been severe, and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, the Humiston Food Preservative, with which I have experimented, *have accomplished all claimed for them.* So far as I have yet learned, *they are the only preparations that are effective, and at the same time practicable*, for domestic use. At the banquet on "treated" meats at the New Haven House *I could not distinguish between those which had been sixteen days in my laboratory and those newly taken from the refrigerator of the hotel.* The oysters were perfectly palatable and fresh to my taste, and better, as it happened than those served at the same time, which were recently taken from the shell. The roast beef, steak, chicken, turkey, and quail, *were all as good as I have ever eaten.*"

Rex Magnus is *safe, tasteless, pure*, and Prof. Johnson adds in his report, "I should anticipate *no ill results* from its use and consider it *no more harmful than common salt.*"

Thousands of Trials.

Such a test, and it is but one of many which have been made, ought to satisfy the most exacting skeptic. Ample corroborative testimony can be furnished.

REX MAGNUS is a perfect and reliable substitute for ice, heat, sugar, salt or alcohol, in preserving food, which retains its natural flavor and sweetness, in all seasons and climates, after having been treated with this "Rex."

Destroys Germs of Disease.

REX MAGNUS opposes and prevents putrefaction *by the utter destruction or holding at bay of those parasites* that prey upon organic matter. In the same manner it destroys all germs of disease, thus rendering the food wholesome and healthful.

It is Safe, Tasteless, Pure, Harmless.

The different brands of Rex Magnus are, "Viandine," for preserving meats, poultry, and game, 50 cts. per lb.; "Ocean Wave," for preserving oysters, lobsters, &c., 50 cts. per lb.; "Pearl," for preserving cream, $1.00 per lb.; "Snow Flake," for preserving milk, cheese, butter, &c., 50 cts. per lb.; "Queen," for preserving eggs, $1.00 per lb.; "Aqua-Vitae," for keeping fluid extracts, &c., $1.00 per lb. "Anti-Ferment," "Anti-Fly," and "Anti-Mold," are special preparations, whose names explain their uses, each 50 cts. per lb.

Do not confound this with the worthless compounds which have preceded it. This succeeds where all others have failed.

How to Get It.

You do not have to buy a costly recipe nor county right. *We sell neither one nor the other!*

If your grocer, druggist or general store-keeper does not have it in stock, we will send you a sample pound package, of any brand desired, except Aqua-Vitae and Anti-Ferment which we put up in bottles, upon receipt of price. Mention the MESSENGER.

Rex Magnus is cheap, simple in its use, a child can use it, unfailing in its effects and healthful. Try it and you will say so too.

THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO.,
72 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., WHOLESALE MEDICINE DEALERS, 602 Arch St., Philadelphia; and WILLIAM H. MYERS, 729 Walnut St., Philadelphia, WHOLESALE AGENTS.

FAT COWS were dull and lower at 3@4½c.

HOGS were in full supply and active, at a decline of ¼c. Quotations: Extra, 7¾c.; good, 7⅝c. medium, 7½c.; common, 7⅛@7⅜c.

MILCH COWS were in fair request at $35@75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS were in good demand and with small receipts, prices advanced ½c. on all grades. Quotations: Extra, 5½@5¾c.; good, 5@5¼c.; medium, 4¼@4¾c.; common, 3¼@4c.; culls, 2½@3c.; lambs, 4@7½c.

VEAL CALVES were active at 6@8c. York State calves were fairly active at $6@13.

The offer of a $115 organ for $49.75, which is given in another column, is a very generous one, and in perfect keeping with the liberal manner in which D. F. Beatty, of Washington, N. J., has always dealt with his patrons. By buying direct from the factory, you save all the enormous profits usually made by middle men.—*Adv.*

Send to Shaw, Applin & Co., Boston, Mass., for Catalogue of Church Furniture.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of lowest, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

"The Jersey Family,"

The new Centre Engraving for the "JERSEYS" and "ALDERNEYS."

JUST READY—FINE PROOFS.

"The Armada is in Sight."
"Decisive Action with the Armada."

And other NEW ENGRAVINGS and NEW ETCHINGS.

Looking Glasses Regilt and repaired. Paintings Restored. New Paintings in Gallery.

EXQUISITE PICTURE FRAMES. ALL THE ROGERS GROUPS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
816 Chestnut Street.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HEADACHE.

THE STOMACH, THE BOWELS, AND THE LIVER ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR EVERY PANG THAT RACKS THE HEAD. REGULATE, TONE AND HARMONIZE THE ACTION OF THESE ALLIED ORGANS WITH **TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT,** AND YOU CURE THE COMPLAINT AT ITS SOURCE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Music Teachers, Choir Leaders, School Teachers.

For Common Schools SONG BELLS. (50 cts.) By L. O. Emerson. GOLDEN ROBIN (50 c.) W. O. Perkins. WHIPPOORWILL (50 c.) MERRY CHIMES (50 c.) SONG ECHO (75 c.)—All are good, cheerful, genial collections of school music.

For High Schools WELCOME CHORUS ($1.) By Tilden. LAUREL WREATH ($1.) By Perkins. VOCAL ECHOES ($1.) Female Voices. WELLESLEY COLLEGE COLLECTION ($1.) HIGH SCHOOL CHOIR ($1.) HOUR OF SINGING ($1.) All are excellent books by the best compilers.

For Singing Classes THE SINGERS WELCOME (75 cts.) By Emerson. PEERLESS, (75 cts.) By W. O. PERKINS. THE IDEAL (75 cts.) Classes with either of these books, are sure to be successes.

For Musical Societies REDEMPTION ($1.) Novello edition. This new and remarkable work is well worth practicing. Also, the easy RUTH and BOAZ (65 cts.), and the fine scenic Cantata, JOSEPH'S BONDAGE ($1.) Also all the Oratorios, Masses, and a large number of Sacred and Secular Cantatas. Send for lists!

For Choirs SHEPARD CHURCH COLLECTION ($1 25) TEMPLE ($1.) HERALD OF PRAISE ($1.) ANTHEM HARP ($1.25.) EMERSON'S BOOK OF ANTHEMS ($1.25) CHURCH OFFERING ($1.25.) GEM GLEANER ($1.), and many others. Send for descriptive lists.

Any book mailed for retail price.
Lists free. Inquiries cheerfully answered.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
J. E. DITSON & CO., 1228 Chestnut St., Phila

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE Text-Books AND STATIONERY

LATEST EDITIONS

AND PERFECTLY NEW BOOKS

AT LOWEST PRICES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO

Lippincott's Popular Readers.
Worcester's Dictionaries.
Sharpless & Philip's Astronomy.
Sharpless & Philip's Philosophy.
Gow's Primer of Politeness.
Perrin's Drill-Book in Algebra.
Home and School Gymnastics.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
715 and 717 Market Street, Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
DEEDS OF DARING BY BLUE & GRAY

The great collection of the most thrilling personal adventures, exploits of scouts and spies, forlorn hopes, heroic bravery, imprisonments and hair-breadth escapes, romantic incidents, hand-to-hand struggles, perilous journeys, daring raids and bold deeds ON BOTH SIDES during the Great Civil War. No book like it. PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED. Outsell's all. Address Standard Pub. Co., Box, 4059 Phila., or St. Louis.

BEE-HIVE STORES,

EIGHTH STREET,
BETWEEN MARKET AND FILBERT.

Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, Laces,
—AND—
DRESS TRIMMINGS GENERALLY.

ZEPHYRS, WOOLS, YARNS, KNIT GOODS.

LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S JERSEYS.

PARTRIDGE & RICHARDSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THEOLOGICAL BOOK STORE
H. B. GARNER, Formerly Smith, English & Co.
710 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Good Literature
—FOR THE—
SUNDAY SCHOOL.
Classical, Religious Historical and General,

Is offered in their New List, which is sent free by

D. LOTHROP & CO.,
32 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON, Mass.

These Books bring the Young Folks into an acquaintance with
Men of Letters, Historians and Biographers.
The List includes fresh and interesting STORIES, SKETCHES and BOOKS OF TRAVEL, that MANLY and WOMANLY boys and girls will like to read.

THEY ARE PRACTICAL, FULL OF LIFE,
Written from a Christian Standpoint,
IN A PURE, CULTIVATED STYLE.

Such Books make a school using them not alone outwardly successful, but strong in the best moral culture and general intelligence.

D. LOTHROP & CO. also publish

WIDE AWAKE,	$2.50	Per Year.
OUR LITTLE MEN & WOMEN,	1.00	" "
BABYLAND	.50	" "

THE PANSY (weekly) edited by MRS. G. R. Alden, author of Pansy Books, 75c.

STEADY AND HARD.

The work has been going forward in Oak Hall all summer long, in preparation for the autumn and winter trade. As soon as you are ready to buy heavy clothing we will be ready to show you a stock that will be a pride to us and a satisfaction and economy to you.

Wanamaker & Brown,

OAK HALL, S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

EDUCATIONAL.

Swithin C. Shortlidge's Media Academy.

For Young Men and Boys, Media, Pennsylvania, 12 miles from Philadelphia.

School year opens September 12. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, etc. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Thirteen experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical, or Civil Engineering Course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. A Physician and a Chemical Laboratory; a fine Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1,509 vols. added to Library in 1883. Apparatus doubled in 1883. Ten students sent to College in 1883. A graduating class in Commercial Department in 1883. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M. (Harvard University Graduate), Media, Penna.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

Unequalled facilities, a practical course of instruction, a large corps of experienced teachers, and splendidly lighted and ventilated college halls, are a few of the advantages possessed by the **Bryant & Stratton Business College,** 10th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. Special pains taken with backward pupils. Students can enter at any time. Large illustrated circulars free.

DOYLESTOWN SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES.

Session commences Sept. 11, 1883. Seven experienced and acceptable teachers. Thorough instruction. Home care and comforts. Ample apparatus. Gymnasium. Bath rooms. Separate wing for Ladies. Ten acres in lawn and grove. For Circulars address the Principal, JOHN GOSMAN, PH. D., Doylestown, Pa.

Classical Institute,

247 South Thirteenth Street.

Re-opened Sept. 17th. J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

1713 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Young Ladies' Institute. A few family pupils are received. 29th year opens Sept. 26th.

REV. E. H. SUPPLEE, M. A. } PRINCIPALS.
MRS. E. H. SUPPLEE, }

WM. PENN CHARTER SCHOOL.

No. 8. South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.

"The OLDEST existing CHARTERED School in America." Founded 1689. Chartered by Penn, 1711.

Prepares boys for college, for technical schools and commercial life. The teaching staff of the Upper Schools, as organized for the coming year, is composed of experienced specialists, whose time and efforts will be devoted exclusively to this School. Boys of average ability can enter at eight. The next year begins 9th month 20th. The head Master will be at the school daily between 10 and 1, from 9th month 10th, to the opening. For circulars, address

RICHARD M. JONES, M. A., Head Master.

$173.75 for a SQUARE or UPRIGHT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE with stool, book and music. Only $30 for an Eight Stop, Sub-bass and Octave-Coupler ORGAN. Chapel Organs $65, Pipe Organs $94. Other Bargains fully described in Illustrated Catalogue which is sent free with full particulars.

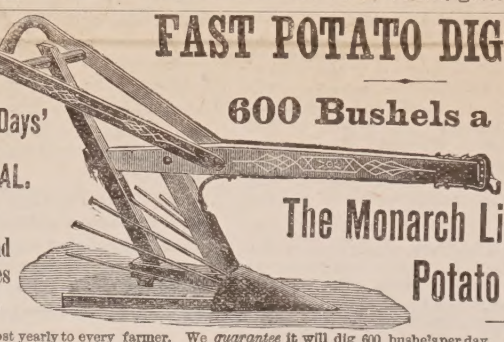
VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME.

Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey

FAST POTATO DIGGING!

600 Bushels a Day.

Sent on 30 Days' TEST TRIAL.



It Digs Irish and Sweet Potatoes Equally Well.

The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger.

It will save its cost yearly to every farmer. We *guarantee* it will dig 600 bushels per day. One man with a team can dig as fast as fifteen persons can pick up. The potatoes are gathered without being cut or bruised, and cleaner than is usually done with a hoe. Every Digger is sent on 30 days' trial so that there is absolutely no risk in buying. We want an agent in every County in United States and Canada to exhibit our Digger this fall at the State and County Fairs. We will furnish circulars *free*, and pay your newspaper advertising bills in your County. Don't fail to mention this paper, and *write quick* for illustrated circulars giving prices, terms, &c.

Read These Fresh Testimonials and Notice the Late Dates.

TURIN, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1883.

Monarch Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sirs: The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger has been received. *Have tested it and* AM VERY MUCH PLEASED WITH IT. I think it will suit the people very well, at least *those who have seen it* like it very much. If I should order twenty-five Diggers, would the freight be cheaper in proportion than on a single Digger? How many will a car hold? Yours, &c., FRANK J. BARNES.

LOUDEN, Iowa, Aug. 13, 1883.

Monarch Mfg. Co.—Gentlemen: The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger arrived in good order. I have tried it and *it works tip-top!* Enclosed please find P. O. money-order for $30, for which *send me two more Diggers* as soon as possible. In regard to advertising you might advertise in the "Conservative" and "Advertiser" papers at Tipton. Send me some circulars for advertising. Yours truly, H. D. KEMMANN, Agent.

GENTRYVILLE, Spencer Co., Ind., Aug. 9, 1883.

Monarch Mfg. Co.—Dear Sirs: I just write you a few lines to let you know what success I have had with the Monarch Lightning Potato Digger. I received it to-day at 12:40 o'clock and thoroughly tested it in the potato field, and sold 3 Diggers in 3 hours. I will give the agency my whole time, and travel around the County with a wagon-load of Diggers. Please to have an advertisement put in the Rockport "Sentinel." I want to tell you that the Digger *exceeded by far my anticipations*, after giving it a hard test. The ground was very hard and dry and covered all over with grass, and the Digger worked splendid. I would not take $50 for it and do without it. Ten men can't pick up the potatoes fast enough. I have sent money by express. Ship 3 Diggers right away. Yours Respectfully, GEORGE HOLLIS.

NEW WATERFORD, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1883.

Monarch Mfg. Co., Chicago—Dear Sirs: I got your Digger and have been digging some potatoes with it. *It digs well*, although the ground is grassy. We are going to have a Fair in two weeks and it will be a good place to sell. Yours truly, HIRAM METZ.

The Monarch Lightning Potato Digger has been in use for the past five years, and we have been reliably informed that so great is the demand for this important farm implement that the factory is taxed to its utmost capacity.—*From Indiana Farmer, Indianapolis, Ind., July* 14, 1883.

COMPETENT AGENTS WANTED AT $1,000 SALARY AND COMMISSION.

You will lose all opportunities of selling Diggers this year, if you don't write quick for illustrated circulars, giving prices, &c. You can *coin money* selling our Diggers. Address,

MONARCH MANUFACTURING CO., 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

COOK'S SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

IMMENSE SAVING! IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT!

"I do not hesitate to commend them as far the best of any."—*Rev. E. Corwin, D. D., Racine, Wis.* "Their excellence can not be overestimated. Prices defy competition."—*S. W. Hayes, Wheeling, Mo.* "They give unbounded satisfaction."—*J. L. Hodge, Oyer, Kan.* "Superintendent ten years; have found no helps so good."—*W. E. Davidson, Arabi, Ky.* "Best publications in twenty years' experience."—*L. B. Davis, Ledi, Mich.* "The interest has increased fifty per cent."—*J. L. Lassiter, Branchville, N. C.* "Prospering gloriously; due to Cook's supplies."—*T. A. Davison, Kelleyville, Ia.* "Our school is the best in this part of the country, and we owe it to your supplies."—*Geo. W. Finch, Auburn, Cal.* "Doubled our school in a few weeks."—*N. Timmerman, Jasper, N. Y.* "School gaining every Sabbath."—*Thos. Parwis, Sunderland, Ont.* "School has grown nearly twice as large."—*E. F. Wilson, Centre, Texas.* "Our school has built up greatly."—*J. M. Worth, West Salamanca, N. Y.* "Better pleased than ever. We are having a precious revival."—*Henry Cobb, Metropolis, Ill.* "The Holy Spirit is blessing our school with a knowledge of the Word we never had before."—*A Hamilton, Stewartville, Ont.*

Golden Censer: "By far the cheapest publications for quality, quantity, and frequency. Everything Evangelical, pure and helpful." Chautauqua Democrat: "When we mention his name in connection with any Sunday-school literature, it is sufficient guarantee of its excellence." Central Methodist: "Whatever Mr. Cook puts his hand to is given life and energy." Boston Congregationalist: "Mr. Cook advertises tastefully." Enormous sale of Sunday-schools." Baltimore Methodist: "A leading if not the largest publisher of Sunday-school supplies on this continent."

LESSON HELPS for teachers and scholars, in five grades. Teachers' Helps 18c. to 30c. per year. Scholars' Helps 4½c. to 11c. per year.

PAPERS in five grades, 5c., 8½c., and 11c. per year.

LIBRARY BOOKS. Reprints of $1 to $1.75 library books. $6 75 per hundred. Sample, 10c.

MAPS, 50x44. Palestine. Old or New Testament, cloth, $1.50; on rollers, $2.00.

TEACHERS' LIBRARY. Ten books for $1.50.

ORGANS, $35. 7 stops, 4 octaves, 4 sets reeds.

CONCERT LIBRARY. 10 kinds; sample each for 25c.

REWARD CARDS. Three 20-cent packs for 25c.

SONG BOOKS. 6 pieces, $5 per 100. Sample, 10c.

CHOIR ANTHEMS. 160 pieces; $3 per dozen. Sample, 10c.

TEACHERS' BIBLES, $1.10, $1.50, and $2.50.

GIFT BIBLES. 60c., 80c., $1, and $1.25.

FAMILY BIBLES. $1.20 each. Postage 20c.

HAND OF HOPE SUPPLIES, all kinds, at lowest prices.

Large illustrated catalogue free.

DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams St., Chicago.

AMOS HILLBORN & CO.,

FURNITURE, MATTRESS, FEATHERS and BEDDING.

WAREROOMS: 21, 23 and 25 N. Tenth St., And 912 & 914 Race St. PHILADELPHIA.

VERY LARGE STOCK OF BEAUTIFUL **CHAMBER SUITS.**

Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Counterpanes, Comfortables, Blankets, Quilts.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

ROSES

SPLENDID POT PLANTS, specially prepared for House Culture and Winter Bloom. Delivered safely by mail, postpaid, at all post offices 5 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for $1; 12 for $2; 19 for $3; 26 for $4; 35 for $5; 75 for $10; $100 for $13. We GIVE a Handsome Present of Choice and Valuable ROSES Free with every order. Our NEW GUIDE, *a complete Treatise on the Rose*, 70 pp. *elegantly illustrated—free to all*

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.
Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

LANDRETH'S SEEDS THE BEST. DAVID LANDRETH AND SONS. 21 and 23 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia.